

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . .

VOL. XXXVII.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901--EIGHT PAGES

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time -- The Weekly Gazette . . .

CONGRESS IS WELL BEGUN

Auspicious Opening of the Transmisisissippi Commercial Gathering.

AN EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

Addresses of Welcome and Responses by Delegates--Many Resolutions Introduced.

Today's program for the Transmisisissippi congress:

Address, "Department of Commerce and Industries," Hon. J. W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, St. Louis, Mo.

Address, "Relation of the Government to the Mining Industry," Hon. Robert Graham, Cripple Creek.

Address, "Laws Affecting the Mining Industry in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Results in the Upbuilding of This Section," Hon. Ed. F. Browne, Aspen, Colo.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

Waterways--Address, "Nicaragua Canal," Hon. Sidney Story, New Orleans, La.

Address, "Louisiana Waterways," Hon. Sidney F. Lewis, New Orleans, La.

Address, "Industrial Progress," Hon. J. W. Riggins, Waco, Texas.

Address, "Commerce in the Corn Belt," Hon. H. M. Bushnell, Lincoln, Neb.

Address, "Trade With the Pacific States of South America," Hon. Leon Jastremski, Baton Rouge, La.

Address, "Rivers and Harbors," J. M. Coleman, Houston, Tex.

Address, "Improvement of the Mississippi River," Hon. Webb M. Samuel, St. Louis, Mo.

Address, "Deep Water Canals Between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River," Hon. Lyman E. Cooley, Chicago, Ill.

Address, "Formation of the Cripple Creek and Leadville Gold Mining Districts," Hon. Charles J. Moore, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Address, "Our Trade Should Go Under Our Flag," Hon. Chester L. Long, Member of Congress from Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Address, "Irrigation," Hon. Charles S. Johnson, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Following each address there will be a discussion.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, July 16--Beautiful weather with a cool breeze blowing from the hills greeted the Transmisisissippi delegates this morning. Owing to the heavy railroad traffic the congress did not convene as anticipated this morning, but at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon it opened auspiciously. At 10 o'clock the big convention hall in Odd Fellows temple was well filled with delegates and visitors, a great number of whom were ladies. Schreiber's band opened by playing the now popular Transmisisissippi March. In the hall the delegates were seated and seated under their state banners. Upon the platform were seated the members of the national executive committee together with the officers of the congress.

The executive committee having the affair in charge was composed of Mrs. J. Maurice Finn, chairman; Mrs. Kennedy, secretary; Mrs. McKown, Mrs. J. B. Neville, Mrs. B. A. Smith, Mrs. Satury and Mrs. J. H. Parks.

The following gentlemen are the local executive committee, introduced Hon. Walter Gresham of Galveston, who was greeted with rounds of applause. The president explained that a number of delegations were delayed in the journey to Cripple Creek and that the convention would not commence to transact business until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Charles N. Miller, chairman of the local executive committee, spoke of the various trips and entertainment arranged. The flower parade will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and congress will adjourn to明天的開幕式。

All persons indebted to said congress are requested to make immediate payment of their debts.

E. R. Moses, chairman of the national executive committee, introduced Hon. Walter Gresham of Galveston, who was greeted with rounds of applause. The president explained that the following day he would be present before the United States Land office, Colo., on September 8, 1901.

W. T. McElroy, of Denver, Colo., the following witnesses to continuous residence upon and of said land, viz: Gust John, Calhan, Colo.; John A. Akley, Colo.; Lee Donegan of Calhan, Colo.; Michael Glaser of Calhan, Colo.; Frederick Sengel of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

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TOPICS IN GERMANY

National Aspirations
of Poland.

ACCUSE STUDENTS

Thirteen on Trial Charged
With Belonging to Secret
Political Societies.

RAPIDLY GROWING FUND

Many Developments Which Indicate Increased Polish Activity
Have Occurred.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Berlin, July 13.—The complete absence of other political interests this week, the great trial at Posen of the 13 Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the national aspirations of Poland attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not up to the present time developed any sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly, in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of this trial so far has been the throwing up of their briefs by the leading lawyers of the defense, protesting against the rigid limitations prescribed for them by the court.

National Fund.

In connection with the trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund at Rapperschwil, Switzerland, which was collected chiefly among American Poles. This fund now amounts to about \$46,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers, referring to the matter, say:

"The purpose of this fund, as stated by the Polish managing committee, is that it is to be used at a given moment, with all its power, in support of a decision for political action."

The collection of those having in hand the collection of this fund is the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is the national fund."

Other developments of the last week indicate further Polish activity, i.e., the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the 60 Polish students at Thorl, in West Prussia, charged also with being connected with Polish political organizations, the Polish voters in the by-election at Duisburg, on the Rhine, refused to support the Centrist candidate unless a pledge was given to support the idea of holding Polish religious service every Sunday in the Catholic churches.

The trial of the Polish students has been adjourned to permit the commission conducting the trial to take the testimony of students Boilek, at Cracow, and Milowski, at Zurich.

Detective Sentenced.

Detective Schiller was sentenced today at Konitz to two and one-half years in the penitentiary, having been found guilty of inducing witnesses to commit perjury in the case against Moritz Levy, in September, 1899, in connection with the case of the boy Winter, who was killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the belief that he had fallen a victim to Jewish ritual murder.

Owing to the existence of the bubonic plague at Constantinople, the quarantine office at Bremerhaven has announced that all vessels from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and ports on the Black and Aegean seas will be subject to sanitary examination.

American Telephone.

The German postal authorities having experimented for a year with the American automatic telephone system in Berlin have decided permanently to establish this system.

Felix Weingartner, the composer, has finished his musical drama called "Orestes." The first production of the play will occur in Leipzig next winter.

ROUTED THE BOERS

Pretoria, July 13.—Genova I Methuen had a successful engagement with the Boers July 6 northeast of Zeevurst, in the Transvaal colony. Four boats were killed and 47 captured.

The Boer daringly attempted to raid cattle ranches here; they were driven off with loss, gun bats being used in the encounter.

WEAT BURNED.

Great Bend, Ind., July 13.—Fire to west of home burned 10,000 acres standing wheat. Loss, \$30,000. William Gerhardi, a farmer, is said to have rashed.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON HAS INCREASED CAPITAL

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 13.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company this afternoon the capitalization of that company was increased to \$40,000,000, making it the largest of the independent steel companies of the United States. Out of the 250,000 shares of stock 235,000 were voted for the increase. The meeting was called at 10 o'clock and remained in session three hours. The directors were also authorized to issue from time to time \$15,000,000 of 5 per cent. convertible gold debentures of the company of \$1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the company, and the dividends to be adjusted. These debentures will mature August 1, 1911, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the common stock of the company will be held in reserve in the treasury as security for these debentures.

The increase of the capital stock to \$40,000,000 makes the company the largest independent fuel and steel company in the country. The Tennessee Coal company is capitalized for one-fourth less and there is no other independent company in the position to meet its competitors in the markets of the world. It is said that plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new wire, rod and tin plate mill to be built in Pueblo and for more extensive operations in every department of the fuel, iron and steel industry of the company.



CECIL RHODES.

"The Czar of South Africa," who has been frequently spoken of as being the probable first president of the Federated South African States, is on his way to England.

TO HASTEN WORK ON COURT HOUSE

The County Commissioners Have Addressed Letter to Bondsmen for the Contractors---Bond Is for \$30,000.

Worthy of the long delay in the building of the new court house, the county commissioners have at last decided to take definite steps to compel Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work to fulfill their contract. An instrument from the commissioners, A. J. Smith, architect for the building, yesterday addressed a letter to the contractors' bondsmen, stating that the present delay in the construction of the building has taxed the patience of the officials to the greatest limit, and unless immediate action is taken the contractors have not lived up to the contract. What the outcome of the action taken yesterday will be is a problem. The contractors say the delay is more than the fault of the commissioners, themselves. No question where the blame lies, the facts are that the stone work to be done has been completed by July 1, and it has only been started. Not a stone has been laid on the building since it was discovered that some of the

material was defective, nearly two months ago. Greenlee & Sons say they cannot go on with work until they get the right kind of stone, but the commissioners allege that it is not hard to find. The contractors' bonds are signed by the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore. The bonds are \$30,000, and according to the papers, are to secure the faithful completion of the building by the contractors, and will remain in force until the contract is completed. The contractors are to pay a fine of \$25 for every day after July 1 the work is not completed. The contract is for nearly \$70,000.

Two weeks ago the owners of the Koss quarry, whom the stone comes from, promised to have material of the right sort on hand immediately. Some stone has been received, but while the quality is good, the blocks are not large enough for windowsills, without which the work cannot go on.

CRISPI ILL

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Naples, July 8.—Francisco Crispi, the celebrated statesman, is seriously ill.

WILL ASK A FRANCHISE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Denver, July 13.—It is announced that the Colorado and Southern Railway company will apply for a franchise from the city of Denver for the occupation of streets within its lines. This is said to be in connection with its plans to construct an electric system connecting Denver with several suburban towns.

FIRE AT ENID

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

STEAMER AGROUND.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Conception, July 13.—The Pacific Navigation company's steamer Talca, is badly grounded at Pucuoca.

VISITORS AT CANTON.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Canton, Ohio, July 13.—There were few visitors at the McKinley home today to break in upon the rest and quiet of President and Mrs. McKinley. The president, during the afternoon, took a short ride about the city in an automobile with an old neighbor.

DISRUPTION THREATENED

Crystallization of British Sentiment
Against Conduct of the War
in South Africa.

WATERLOO FOR GOVERNMENT

Current Rumor That Lord Kitchener Will be Succeeded in Command by General Blood
—Reorganization of Liberals.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, July 13.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near spelling Waterloo for the government.

An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one of the newspaper dispatches, has had the effect of crystallizing all the widely differing sorts of public dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up and now finds free vent, not strangely enough through the columns of the opposition's newspapers, but in the government journals.

For months past the public belief in

for Lord Kitchener has been waning and now he is openly and severely criticized. A rumor, which cannot be substantiated, is current that he will shortly be succeeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by General Sir Bindon Blood, who has been operating in eastern Transvaal. Should this change occur, it would probably be due to the differences of opinion existing between Lord Milner of Cape Town and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of promotion, accompanied by the statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justified the presence of an officer of the seniority of Lord Kitchener.

There is little doubt that Lord Milner and Kitchener have had several disagreements, and the high commissioners does not want to return to South Africa. Long as the hard-hitting General Kitchener remains in control there.

Amid the storm of disapproval resulting from the Vlakfontein affair, an

officials of the war office are more worried now than at any previous time during the war and they are working strenuously to explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the government, to know the details of operations and an everlasting and ever-increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of the British army in South Africa.

Prominent members of the Liberal party believe that if their party had to go to the country, it would be defeated provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered.

In this connection there is some talk of the possibility of a new

Liberal organization consisting of a combination of the old Liberal Unionists and the Liberal Imperialists, many of whom would like to see a cabinet including Lord Rosebery, the duke of Devonshire, president of the council, Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and H. H. Asquith, leader of the Liberal-Imperialists, which some men believe may eventually be feasible.

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T. J. SHAFFER.

By telegraphic order to union workmen in the steel mills of the country, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association has called out 75,000 men.

KANSAS SITUATION MOST SERIOUS

Water Works Systems Are Failing and
Much Sickness Is Resulting---
Great Danger From Fire.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kan., July 13.—The suffering in Kansas from the prolonged drought is now more intense than ever. The skies are leaden and the sun's heat is intense. No immediate relief is expected. It is the opinion of many who experienced the drought of 1890 that the present dry period promises to be even more severe.

It is hardly expected that there will be any lasting relief before fall. People do not now expend so much time in worrying about the loss of the crops and the hard times which must of necessity come—nor are they devoting all their energies to the welfare of the community. The water works systems are giving out, let famine threatened and farm products of all kinds obtaining large prices, the situation is becoming a serious one for Kansas.

As a result stock is being on sale at ridiculously low prices. Some have said they would even give their stock away if some relief did not come soon, as to purchase feed for the animals is becoming more money than they are worth.

Reports from 24 Kansas counties tonight, mostly in the eastern and central parts of the state, indicate that the corn crop is not so bad off as has hitherto been published. The late product has not yet begun to tassel and is standing the heat remarkably well.

In some places the corn is worse off than in others but taking it on an average of all the conditions reported it can safely be said that if favorable weather conditions should come along at once a half crop of corn would be obtained. But the conditions now are anything but propitious for better weather.

The live stock situation is very bad. Dairymen have been obliged to double the price of milk, so high have the prices of feed become.

Much sickness is resulting from the scarcity of good water. Bolling the

water even will not remove the impurities with which it is infected, so very low is the supply.

Reported to the country districts that all the streams are getting low. Mills and electric light plants that were run by water power have been forced to close. Most of the ponds have been dry for two weeks and the question of where to obtain water for stock is one of the most important propositions that has confronted the Kansas farmer for years.

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The stock and feeders' situation, old-timers say, is the worst they have known in 25 years.

The weekly movement of hogs to the local markets was the heaviest ever known. The total receipts were above \$1,0

What the Week
Has in Store . . .

THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL

All Colorado is
Now Aroused . . .

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM

Three Days of Jubilee and What the People Will Do on Each--Bring Order Out of Chaos.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1—PIONEER DAY.
10 a. m.—Meeting of Colorado Pioneers in the opera house. Addressed by early settlers.

2:30 p. m.—Women's Congress meets in the opera house. Prominent women will talk of the development of Colorado during the past 25 years.

8 p. m.—Addresses in the opera house by former Governor Adams, Congresswoman Belford and others.

The Elks Street Fair, carnival of sports, band concerts, excursions and special exhibitions of the ostrich farm will begin on this date.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2—STATE DAY.
8 a. m.—Vice President Roosevelt will arrive. He will be welcomed by Governor Orman and staff, veterans, school children and citizens.

10 a. m.—Roosevelt's Address in North park on "The Growth of Colorado During the Last Quarter of a Century."

2:30 p. m.—Grand Historical Parade. The early epochs of Colorado history will be illustrated by 50 floats.

8 p. m.—Banquet to Editors at Antlers. Wolf Londoner of Denver will preside and speeches will be made by Colonel Roosevelt and prominent newspaper men from all parts of the country. William Jennings Bryan may be present.

8 to 10 p. m.—Grand Street Illumination.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3—ROUGH RIDER AND INDIAN DAY.
9 a. m.—Contests and Exhibitions of skill in front of grand stand by Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Indians. Cowboy soldiers will hold their annual reunion. Over 500 Indians will be present.

2 p. m.—Exhibitions in front of grand stand.

8 p. m.—Magnificent Display of Fireworks. Street illumination.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Every day there will be band concerts morning, afternoon and evening. The Elks' street fair will be open each day and a number of excursions have been arranged over the Short Line and other railroads. There will be professional baseball games every day and cricket, golf, tennis and polo tournaments. A state gun shoot will also be held.

The official program for the great Quarto-centennial celebration was announced as above yesterday by the executive committee, which has been arranging the plans. Practically all changes to be made to this program will be the addition of new features and more picturesqueness will be added to their exercises on the morning of the first day, and in the afternoon the women's congress will meet. There will be more going on this day than a glance at the plans would indicate, as all the entertainments proposed, will be in full swing.

Aug. 2 will be State day, and Governor and his staff will be here to welcome the citizens of Colorado Springs, the coming of Vice President Roosevelt who will deliver an address on the growth of Colorado and the west in the past quarter century. In the afternoon there will be a splendid parade along historical lines, illustrating with floats and by costumed characters the earliest epoch of Colorado's history, beginning with the Chinaman, the bandoneons, float representing the Cliff Palace with the people of that prehistoric time at their customary vocations, will be designed by Mr. Louis of Louisville, Editor Rosette of Omaha, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, William R. Hearst of New York, and last, but not least, William J. Bryan, of the Commoner, to be present and speak at the opening of the press in the case of 25 years.

A new representation of the Cliff Dwellers will be designed by Mr. Louis, the well-known artist.

There will be other handsome floats depicting the various scenes of Spanish life of the southwest, the coming of the early discoverers, in the Pike's Peak region—Fremont, Pikes Peak, Long. Then there will be a representation of Indian attacks upon the early pioneers and upon the first settlers in their block houses.

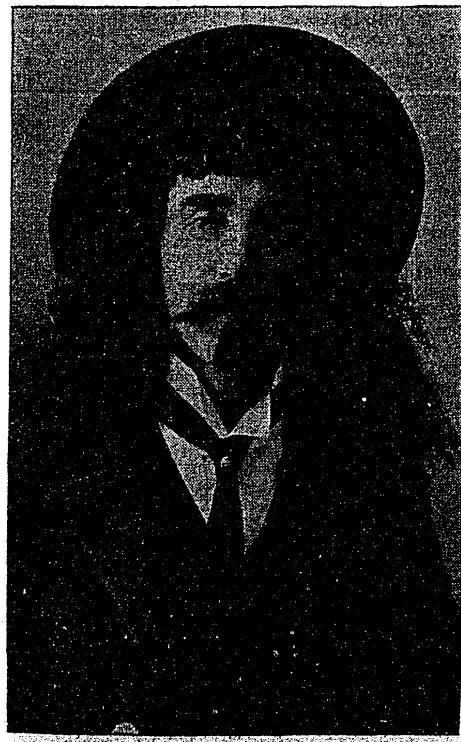
Governor to Attend the Flower Show

The preparations for the flower show that is to be given next month by the El Paso County Horticultural society are going along rapidly and it is an assured fact that the show is going to be the best that this enterprise as a whole has ever held.

The most interesting development in the matter during the last few days has been the correspondence with Governor Orman regarding his attendance at the show. Mrs. Orman is a great lover of flowers and has for a long time been interested in whatever has been done in the state for the advancement of the cultivation of all kinds of flowers. An invitation has

been sent to Mrs. Orman and through her to the governor requesting their presence in Colorado Springs at the time of the flower show and they have replied that they will attend if it is possible to do so. If Governor Orman does attend it will be upon the opening day and some informal ceremonies will be arranged for the event.

Parents of children who are contemplating entering exhibits in the competition are requested to see that the children get their entry blanks early and after filling them out return them to the secretary at 28½ North Tejon street. This must be done before August 12.



LORENZO, THE LION TAMER.

ALL THE TOWNS ARE COMING

Reports From All the State Tell of Tremendous Crowds Looking to Quarto-Centennial.

From every city and town in the state assurances have been received that the different localities will be represented in the celebration. Some cities will have from three to five floats in the historical parade on the second day. All the railroad companies will send floats and most of them will have bands in the pageant.

Tomorrow night the councils of Colorado City and Manitou will take action concerning representation. Word was received yesterday from Charles Sprague, who has been visiting Canon City and Florence, that both those places will send floats and probably bands for the parade. Mr. Sprague is now in Leadville urging the citizens of that city to be represented.

Secretary Wilson, of the Pueblo State Fair association, notified the ex-

ecutive committee yesterday that Pueblo will have three floats in the historical parade. The Festival of Mountain and Plain association of Denver will also send floats. Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Durango and Ouray will all be represented. Mayor Franklin of Victor, has sent word that Victor will have a float representing Battle mountain and the great output of the Victor mines in the procession. The Portland band will be sent down by Victor. Cripple Creek will also have several floats and a band in the parade. Thousands of visitors will be here from the district.

The secret societies have been preparing for the part they are to take in the historical parade. The Woodmen of the World have already announced that they will have 500 men in the parade.

Mr. Sprague is in Canon City and has spent his time energetically in visiting the officials of the city and county and prominent business men of the

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION

Living Coloradoans Who Gave the State Its Constitution Will Probably Hold Reunion at Quarto-Centennial.

It now looks as if there will be a meeting of the surviving members of First Colorado constitutional convention at Colorado Springs in connection with the Quarto-centennial. The meeting has not been announced yet, but Mr. Charles Sprague, who is at Canon City in the interest of the Centennial, has had a long conference with former Senator Felton and urged that such a meeting should be held.

Senator Felton was a member of the first constitutional convention and out of the 100 men who were present 25 are known to be living. At least 10 of them are known to be living. At least one or two are living in the state. They have never had a reunion, and it is suggested that this would be a very fitting time for them to get together again. The first celebration of the state's admission into the union for many years.

Mr. Sprague is in Canon City and has spent his time energetically in visiting the officials of the city and county and prominent business men of the

place in the interest of the Quarto-centennial celebration. His especial purpose is to work up interest in the affair in Fremont county and secure a representation in the way of one or more floats for the historical and industrial parade. So far he has met with the greatest encouragement.

This morning Sprague spent in Florence. The Business Men's association there immediately called a meeting and empowered a committee to proceed to collect subscriptions and to carry out the project. It is proposed to have an annual Cannon City costing not less than \$700.

After meeting with the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Fremont county and with Mayor Peabody of Canon City, it was said that the business men of the city council would make appropriations and work in harmony with Florence.

It now looks as if Fremont county would have one of the best displays of the outside counties in the grand parade.

CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN

Arrangements Practically Complete for This Prominent Feature of the Big Celebration.

Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Denver, president Woman's club.

"Club Life in the State," Mrs. M. Harding, Canon City, president State Federation Woman's Clubs.

"Woman's Work for Education," Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver, state superintendent of instruction.

"Women in the Law," Miss Mary T. Lathrop, Denver.

"The Medical Practitioner," Dr. Minnie C. T. Lowe, Denver.

"The Archaeologist, Historical Research Among the Cliff Dwellers," Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs.

"The Journalist," Ellis Meredith, Denver.

"Women in the Affairs of the State," Mrs. J. B. Belford, Denver.

Music—"The Recessional," Mrs. Kellogg, Pueblo.

Mrs. Rivers arrived in Colorado in 1859, so she well knows the "Pioneer days," and Mrs. Belford is the wife of Colorado's first representative in the national congress at Washington and was the first woman to serve upon the state board of charities and corrections. Mrs. Belford has served as chairman of the legislative committee of the state W. C. T. U. for years. She is a magnetic and convincing speaker and will handle the subject "Women in the Affairs of the State" magnificently.

Both Dr. Lowe and Miss Lathrop are eminently qualified to treat of their respective professions—under the head of "The Medical Profession" and "Woman in the Law." Their musical columns could be written of the array of woman talent prepared for that memorable day. Everybody and their friends, especially many friends, come!

The committee is called together by the chairman, Mrs. Eldredge, at her residence, 18 Williamette Avenue, at 10 a. m. tomorrow (Monday). Business of importance.

BIG PARADE OF FLOWERS

Prominent Citizens Constitute a Committee to Supervise a Flower Carnival for Jubilee.

In addition to the Indians, the Rough Riders and the historic floats in the parade to be held on the afternoon of August 2, there will be the further attraction of a flower parade.

In order to show vividly the striking difference between the old times which will be depicted in the floats when the city was in its infancy and the modern development of what was once "the wild and woolly west," it has been suggested that the citizens decorate their carriages with flowers, natural or artificial, and participate in the parade which will be reviewed by Vice President Roosevelt and many national and state officials, including Governor Orman and his staff.

In order to see to this feature of the committee that those who care to enter the flower parade should communicate as soon as possible with C. Dodge of the firm of Adams, Dodge & Co., De Graff building.

It is therefore the earnest wish of the committee that those who care to enter the flower parade should communicate as soon as possible with C. Dodge of the firm of Adams, Dodge & Co., De Graff building.

It is to be hoped that the response to this appeal will be large, for the citizens should do everything to make this important parade a grand success.

THE ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ELKS' STREET FAIR

One of the great features of the Great Street fair that is to be given by the Elks of Colorado Springs in connection with the Quarto-centennial celebration is the animal show.

The show will come here in time to begin on the afternoon of July 29, and there is no doubt but the animals will prove one of the star attractions of the Quarto-centennial.

A PERILOUS ESCAPE.

The Diary of a French Royal Imprisoned in the Famous Chateau de Joux.

The narrative of the escape of four French prisoners from the Chateau de Joux, near Neuchatel, written by Captain William Girard, one of the participants in the events which it describes, is printed in the July Century by permission of his son, also named William Girard, who died in Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1900.

The text followed is a copy of the original manuscript written by Captain Girard for his son, and no change has been made in the manuscript, except by way of omission of less interesting details and rearranging the narrative to fit the first person, as having been told to him by his son.

There is another cage of bears, a great fierce boar, which would be quick to break out of the cage. In addition to these bears the collection of animals includes a tame performing bear named "Fatima." This animal affords great sport, as he is always filled with monkeys and it is said to be the liveliest cage of monkeys that ever was brought into the western country.

A large number of ponies add to the amusement for the people on the Midway. These ponies are trained which are used with the ostentatious character of the surroundings to ride common ponies can while away the hours of a half-day riding a block or two on the back of a camel. There will be several camels in the Midway and the novel experience will be after the manner of the camels in the desert caravan may be had by all.

The animal cages are very artistically gotten up as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations. They will be open throughout the continuance of the show, and persons going in at any hour will see the lions, the heavy-moving bears as they hunt day in and day out for a means of escape from captivity, can hear the roaring lions and see the jumping chattering monkeys at play unceasingly.

The animal cages are in charge of two trainers, Joe Farrari, one of the most capable wild animal tamers in the world, who has been with this show for a long time and was formerly with several of the best known animal shows in the world, devotes his full time to caring for the animals in the midway and the rest of the collection except the lions. Lorenzo, the famous lion-tamer from Africa, is the other keeper. He is captor as well as trainer and tamer of wild beasts, his experiences in the forests and jungles of the torrid coun-

tions of the country where rock-drilling is little thought of, it is one of the factors in the mining business, this boring of holes in solid granite for the purpose of searching out the earth's treasure, and visitors from the state cannot fail to be interested in the contest.

On account of the fact that this celebration is to be participated in by Vice President Roosevelt and other distinguished statesmen and citizens from outside Colorado the rock-drilling contest will be a particularly interesting one. These contests have been held in the state frequently but never has there been one at a celebration that drew very extensively from sec-

The next operation was to manufacture a rope. We had eight strong linen sheets, nine feet long, each of which was to be eight strips which were first twisted separately, and then tied together. In addition to this, we cut up a very large counterpane, a number of shirts, table cloths, towels—short, everything that could be used. When finished, our rope was round, twelve times the length of our curtain.

This was the most anxious period since we began the work of escape, it was necessary to hide everything. The sheets might have been discovered, the shirts might have been changed, them. However, as we always made our own beds, we took care to cover them, completely with the large rugs with which each of us was furnished, and thus everything passed without a shadow of suspicion.

At length arrived the day of final delivery January 27, 1895. We took an affectionate leave of our neighbor, M. De Riviere, who most cordially congratulated us and offered his sincerest wish for the final success of our escape attempt. It was to him we had to speak, to him we had to trust, to him we had to bind ourselves to him, and he promised his aid to us.

Having gained the road, we were at last in sight of the beaten road, which was considerably above us. We reached it with the greatest difficulty, the snow being in many places more than a foot deep. The circumstances of the coldness of the weather, we perished freely from the exertion necessary to extricate ourselves from our difficult position. Having gained the road, we were at last in sight of the beaten road, which was almost impossible to follow.

We were provided with small compass, some tinder and matches, and a steel flint; but we had been so long in the snow that our tinder was spoiled, and it was so dark and cold that we did not know which way to go.

But when a girl, out of the fullness of her desire, determines to work her way through college, she must first rid herself of the notion that she can copy her college brother. Otherwise she will meet with disappointment, for long ago Mrs. Grundy said, "She that follows her brother will not be a good scholar."

During undergraduate days, at least, they believe in an emphasis of the woman womanly. The self-supporting girl, therefore, finds before many an industry open to her college career, which she may not be able to follow. The college president has written the uncompromising words, "No Admittance."

She can neither weed lawns nor dig gardens, clean furnaces nor shovel snow. The girl who should turn grocer, clerk, or waiter, or butler, must find her place in the college town world.

Just within the entrance of the gymnasium at Smith College is a small square room which looks like a booth at a fair. The walls are covered with blue prints, copies of Gibson pictures, painted frames, college flags, bright colored class banners, pin cushions, pillow covers, etc. The room is the pride of the students.

In reality, each student represents the personal investment of a girl who is working her way. The Smith college calendar hanging in a corner took one girl half through the term. The picture of the girl, with incidental expenses of another for a year, made the folly of pair of football players, constructed out of tissue paper and pecans, sitting on the window sill made the temporary fortune of their inventor.

A day after she had slipped in and put them there, they had to be taken out fast enough to fill her orders. Then suddenly their popularity waned; no one wanted them; and, now, faded and covered with dust, do the two favorites of a past year sit neglected in their corner, the pathetic warning of the inconsistency of college demand.

Like Smith students, college girls everywhere try these picturesque methods of making money. The pretty trifles which they sell might seem to the student a source of grace and beauty, but they illustrate rather a poverty of financial opportunities. A college man in his effort to support himself limitedly by his capacity. He can break stones, paint pictures, publish a paper, as his talent provides, or is to enter any trade or business in the town, or invent a new one if he pleases.

JOE FARRARI,
Animal Trainer.

He may wander where he will along economic highways and byways. No one thinks of putting an obstacle in his path.

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The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

AN EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

THE theory that crimes occur in waves finds frequent evidence in its support, and just at present there seems to be an epidemic of assaults upon women in some of the larger cities of the country. Only a few days ago an insane degenerate was brought to this city to save him from the fury of a Denver mob, and on the night of his crime an assault even more atrocious was committed by someone who has not yet been identified. In Kansas City on Friday night the county jail was surrounded by an excited mob who threatened the lives of eight negroes who were suspected of complicity in a criminal assault upon a young woman in that city, and on Thursday night a young man was brutally murdered by a gang of young toughs. Leavenworth and Chicago and other cities have had their share of these crimes, which by their growing frequency justify the inquiry whether we have to deal with a passing wave of crime or whether there is in our conditions something that accounts for such an increase in criminal acts.

To a certain extent the police of a city are responsible for the crimes that are committed within it, and should be held accountable for any failure to detect and punish the authors of these crimes. But this is true only to a limited extent, and it is impossible to get a police force big enough or effective enough to prevent the commission of crimes and the escape of the criminals in communities where the conditions are favorable to the social outlaws.

That the conditions in many of our modern cities are more favorable to criminals than they should be is undoubtedly true, and we do not need to go outside of our own state for a conspicuous illustration of it. Our state legislature has passed a law permitting prize fights, a measure directly calculated to favor and to attract that "sporting" class that grades downwards insensibly into the criminal class. The part that the lawless and disorderly elements of Denver have been permitted to play in city and state politics is too well known to need repetition here. And finally we have the spectacle of a judge of the district court who issues an injunction restraining the police from attempting to enforce the city ordinances against liquor sellers and declaring that equal suffrage carries with it the right of women to drink at open public bars without interference from the police.

Such pandering to the baser elements of the community cannot fail to have its effect. An eminent authority on sociology recently startled the country with a magazine article in which the increase of crime in the city of Chicago was directly traced to the "liberal" and "wide-open" policy that had drawn to that city the criminal and the dissolute classes from a wide area. Such a policy produces similar results everywhere.

The real remedy for the social epidemic is not to increase the force of police but to destroy the conditions which give rise to the crimes. Prize fighting, the open saloon, the gambling hall, the vulgar and immoral theater, and other grosser forms of social evil work immeasurable harm to the community in a double way. They poison and corrupt the local atmosphere and breed crime among the otherwise innocent, and they act most powerfully in attracting the criminal and the disorderly classes from other points. It is a case where prevention is worth much more than cure.

The cities where the grosser forms of so-called "amusements" are strictly regulated or excluded, and where the criminal classes are unable to find the conditions that appeal to and satisfy their tastes are not troubled by epidemics of crime, but on the other hand the community that for any reason encourages and attracts the presence of this class and allows the local conditions to become such as are congenial to it, will surely reap the natural harvest of disorder and crime.

THE KANSAS DROUGHT.

THE benefits of diversified agriculture were never more clearly illustrated than in the case of the present drought in Kansas. While corn is almost a total failure, winter wheat has yielded a most bountiful crop, and while ordinary grass has withered under the heat and loss of thousands of lives. If Kansas were more thickly settled by people that through natural improvidence or the grinding exactations of a tyrannical government were unable to lay up a reserve for hard times, and if the resources of the country were restricted to a single crop that was especially injured by the drought, the people there would have the alternative between starvation and dependence upon outside charity, following the experience of India, Russia and China.

Fortunately these conditions do not exist in Kansas, and if they did there is no doubt that the charity of the rest of the United States would be sufficient to prevent the worst of the suffering and any large loss of life. The natural character of her people, enterprising, thrifty and provident, a diversified agriculture which frees the farmers from dependence upon any single crop, a system of railways that tends in a most effective manner to equalize industrial conditions, and a government that is never oppressive, all these enable Kansas to meet the drought as only a temporary setback to her prosperity, and one whose effects are minimized by circumstances.

SOME POPULATION STATISTICS.

TWO bulletins of the census bureau, numbered 66 and 67, give some very interesting information in regard to the population of this city, county and state. For convenience the states and territories are divided into 11 groups, of which the first comprises Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut, and the statistics of these two bulletins are confined to this first group.

Turning to the district in which we are immediately interested, we find that Colorado Springs has 9,260 native (American) born males and 9,525 native born females, and it has 1,128 foreign born males and 1,172 foreign born females. The total number of females in this city, 10,697 exceeds by 309 the total number of males, which is 10,388. Of the native born whites, 6,974 males and 7,160 females have native born parents, while 1,861 males and 1,919 females among the native born whites have foreign parents. Our population includes 1,105 male and 1,168 female whites of foreign birth. The total number of negroes in this city is 875, of whom 425 are male and 450 female. In addition to these there are persons of colored race, Chinese, Japanese and Indians to the number of 24, of whom 23 are males.

In Colorado Springs there are 5,237 native born white persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, includ-

sive, of whom 2,520 are males and 2,717 females; there are 149 foreign born white persons of the same age, of whom 66 are males and 83 females; there are 88 negro males and 112 females of the same age, and there is one female person, of colored race, not a negro, who is between 5 and 20 years of age. Of males of military age, that is to say from 18 to 41, inclusive, Colorado Springs has 4,387 native white, 671 foreign born whites, 236 negroes and 15 of other colored races. Of males of 21 years and over, Colorado Springs has 5,427 native whites, 1,037 foreign whites, 286 negroes and 23 of other colored races.

The native (American) born population of El Paso county includes 14,137 males and 13,836 females. The foreign born population is made up of 1,906 males and 1,693 females. Of the native whites, 10,634 males and 10,360 females have native born parents, while 2,990 males and 2,983 females among the native whites had foreign born parents. Of the foreign whites in the county 1,871 are males and 1,689 females. There are 511 males and 522 females of negro race in El Paso county, and 37 males and 5 females of colored race, not negroes.

The population of this county of school age (5 to 20 years, inclusive,) is made up of 4,093 native white males, 4,264 native white females, 108 foreign white males, 122 foreign white females, 112 negro males, 132 negro females, three colored females not of negro race. Of males of military age there are in the county 6,469 native whites, 1,102 foreign whites, 280 negroes and 26 other colored persons. Of males of 21 years and over, El Paso county has 8,058 native whites, 1,780 foreign whites, 345 negroes and 37 other colored persons.

The total population of the state of Colorado by the census of 1900 is 539,700. Of these 295,332 are males, 243,368 are females; 448,545 are native born and 91,155 are foreign born. The total white population of the state is 529,046, and the total native white population 438,571. Of the native whites 311,335 had native born parents and 127,236 had foreign born parents. The foreign born white population numbers 90,475, and the total colored population of 10,654 includes 8,570 negroes, 589 Chinese, 48 Japanese, 840 Indians taxed and 597 Indians not taxed. The native born population includes 239,284 males and 209,261 females. The foreign born population includes 58,048 males and 35,107 females. The total white population is made up of 289,490 males and 239,558 females. The native white population includes 234,068 males and 204,503 females. Of native whites with native parents there are 168,158 males and 143,177 females; while of native whites with foreign born parents there are 65,810 males and 61,326 females. Of foreign born whites there are 55,422 males and 35,033 females, and of colored races there are 5,842 males and 4,812 females. Of negroes there are 4,473 males and 4,097 females; of Chinese there are 575 males and 24 females; of Japanese there are 39 males and nine females, and of Indians 755 males and 682 females.

The percentage of native born whites for the state is 81.3, for El Paso county 85.3, and for the city of Colorado Springs 84.3.

NOT GUILTY.

THE DeBeque Bugle says: "The Colorado Springs Gazette, in speaking of the Gunnison river irrigation scheme, uses the expression, 'the fertile but arid valley of the Uncompahgre.' Now, inasmuch as fertile means 'fruitful, producing much,' and arid means the contrary thing, there would be as much sense in the phrase, 'the rigorous but salubrious climate of Greenland.' The Gazette should have a care how it sets so bad an example before its less pretentious contemporaries."

Not guilty.

"Fertile," says the dictionary in this office, (Webster's International), "implies the inherent power of production; fruitful, the act. The prairies of the west are fertile by nature and are turned by cultivation into fruitful fields."

"Arid," as defined by the same authority, means "exhausted of moisture, parched with heat, dry, barren."

We trust that the Bugle will join us in the wish that the fertile acres of the Uncompahgre valley may be turned by irrigation from an arid waste into fruitful fields.

STATEMENT OF TREASURER CHIPLEY.

THERE is nothing particularly new in the formal statement made Wednesday by Treasurer Chipley to Governor Orman. He undertakes to justify his conduct in paying the warrants by citing legal opinions of Attorney General Post, ex-Attorney General Carr, ex-Deputy Attorney General Reed, ex-Governor Thomas and Mr. E. F. Richardson. Those opinions seem to sustain the treasurer's contention that the warrants were legal. It is quite evident that the warrant holders had not the supreme confidence in the legality of the warrants that Treasurer Chipley exhibited, or they would long ago have gone into court and mandamus the treasurer to pay the warrants.

The fact that they allowed 12 years to elapse without doing so leaves the question open to doubt as to the absolute legality of the warrants, for the warrant holders had some of the best legal advice in the state in their efforts to get their money. Then again it is reported on good authority that the warrant holders were ready and willing years ago to accept the face value of such warrants without any accumulated interest whatever, and if the treasurer believed so firmly in the legality of these warrants as he professed to, he might have driven a better bargain for the state and might have saved the interest, which amounted to some \$25,000 or \$30,000. Not that we advocate as a general principle the dickering with people who hold state obligations to induce them to take less than the face value of such obligations with all accumulated legal interest, but these warrants constituted quite a distinct and unusual transaction between the state and the warrant holders, and inasmuch as the warrant holders were ready to accept the principal and to waive the interest, the state should have been given the benefit of the interest fund. It is claimed that the accumulated interest went as commissions to the persons who arranged for the settlement of the warrants by the present state treasurer, but no proof so far has been adduced to show that that was true.

The treasurer does not succeed in justifying the secret manner in which he paid these warrants, but he does show that he had some basis upon which to sustain him in his contention that the warrants were legal and should have been paid. The whole matter is now up to Governor Orman for his action, and it is quite clear that before he can take any steps against the treasurer a judicial opinion in some manner must be obtained as to the validity of the warrants paid. If they were valid, nothing what'ever can be done in either a civil or criminal way with the state treasurer. If, on the contrary, the courts should hold that the warrants were invalid, then the treasurer is liable on his bond as well as being amenable to the criminal laws of the state.

The Boxers, says Captain McCalla, relied chiefly on incantations for their success. Allee same Democrats.

THE FATE OF POLAND.

AMERICANS find it difficult to understand the persistence of national feeling among what may be termed the extinct people of Europe, Ireland, for instance, refuses to be reconciled to British dominion, Finland struggles constantly though vainly against Russia, and there are half a dozen countries that are engaged in protest against Austrian rule. But probably the most famous instance of the kind is given by Poland which was partitioned among Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1772-95. That partition was due in large measure to internal dissensions and a spirit of turbulence and treason that made the kingdom a most dangerous as well as a most disagreeable neighbor cannot be doubted, and the suppression of Polish independence which has served as one of the great examples of historical crimes was in fact a matter of forced action for self-protection on the part of the neighboring powers.

But whatever faults might fairly be charged against Poland there is no doubt as to the strength of the spirit of nationality that has continued for more than a hundred years and that still gives evidence of vigor. Attempts at revolution have been suppressed repeatedly, and even now the German government finds it necessary to take strong measures against those who are dreaming and planning for an independent Poland.

Such a spirit seems strange to the American who is a daily witness of the peaceful and unresisting amalgamation of the most varied types of nationality, and it is difficult for us to understand why the Poles who become a loyal subject of the American republic of his own free will should be so violently opposed to the Prussian or Russian sovereignty that has been established over him. What is true of the Pole is also true of the Irishman, of the Finn and of many another nationality that in Europe is struggling against extinction but in America sinks willingly into the mass of the great republic. It is the fact that it is a republic and that it is a willing act that makes the difference. Europe would unquestionably be much better off if half her boundary lines were wiped out of existence and two-thirds of her languages forgotten. Four or five nations in Europe would be far better for all concerned than the much larger number that now exists there, and so strong is this tendency towards combination and fusion at the present time that it seems a perfectly safe prediction that none of the extinct nations that are striving to re-establish their freedom will ever be able to accomplish it.

Europe may well profit by the example of America in this respect. Our nation is built up upon gigantic proportions by virtue of two principles. One is the maximum of individual liberty; the other the maximum of local self-government. Were these principles applied in Europe there would be no Irish question, no Polish movement, no threats or disruption in many European states. The persecutions and oppressions of the past have failed utterly to crush out the spirit of nationality among these conquered peoples, and the only policy that can build up the larger empires of Europe on a sure foundation is the one that has accomplished such sure results in America. When this policy of justice and fairness is followed the difference of races becomes an element of strength and not of weakness in the national composition.

WOMEN'S DAY AT THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL.

AVERY complete program has been arranged for Women's day at the Quarto-centennial, and this part of the exercises is certain to attract a great deal of attention not only in Colorado but throughout the country wherever women's work and progress are considered. The general idea upon which the program is arranged seems to be that of reports from prominent women of the state, who are themselves engaged in active work, regarding the different departments in which women have labored most faithfully and effectively in the 25 years that Colorado has been a state. Thus, Mrs. Carr will speak of women's work in connection with the G. A. R.; Mrs. Hawley of the temperance work in the state, and Mrs. Cornwall of equal suffrage. The president of the state federation of women's clubs will discuss that feature of social life; the state superintendent will speak of women's work for education; Miss Lathrop will be heard for the women lawyers; Dr. Minnie Love for the women physicians, and Mrs. Stansbury, whose work is so familiar to Gazette readers, for the women journalists. Mrs. McClurg of this city will tell of the work of the Cliff Dwellers association, and Mrs. Belford will speak on the more general aspects of women's work in the state.

Taken as a whole this program presents the outline of a very complete and most interesting showing of what has been accomplished by the women of the state, and it is a demonstration of the wisdom of the Quarto-centennial management in giving such a prominent part in the celebration to the women.

It is true that Colorado has taken advanced grounds in its legal and civil treatment of women, and we have no doubt that when these reports are presented there will be ample proof of the wisdom of such a policy and a complete demonstration that these opportunities have been well improved.

The result of the preliminary yacht races was not as conclusive as we wish they had been. In the first two of them it appeared clearly established that the Constitution was a much better boat than the Columbia and that the old cup defender was much better than the Boston aspirant; but the later races of the series by no means confirm this opinion. In the race on Friday the Columbia made a better showing than the Constitution, and the record of the Independence was such as to give ground for the belief that if her topmast had not broken she would have outsailed both the other boats. What the American public wants to see is a race in which our flag will be carried by the best representative of American shipbuilding. We have no prejudice for or against any boat, builder or yacht club. The preliminary races should be continued until it is settled beyond question which is the better boat and then that boat should be given a chance to defend the cup.

One of the most trying features of the hot weather in the east is its continuance throughout the night. If it would only get cool after sundown so that exhausted nature might get its rest and prepare for the next day's struggle, it would not be so bad. But there is no relief of this kind. On Friday night in many parts of Kansas the thermometer did not go below 91. How different this is from what happens in Colorado can only be understood by those who have had actual experience. No matter how warm the day, sunset is the invariable signal for cool breezes and a freshening of the air that is most delightful. It is a rule that is practically without exception that hot nights are unknown in Colorado and such suffering as is now being experienced in Kansas would be quite impossible here.

The latest report from South America is that the governments of the various republics have composed their differences to such an extent that they will all be represented at the Panamerican congress soon to be held at Mexico City. This is as it should be. There is no possible danger that can come from the promotion of friendly relations between the American republics, and such a condition is the surest safeguard against European aggression.

Contributed Articles . . .
... On Current Topics

POLITICAL RING RULE IN VIRGINIA

(By R. G. Hilde, managing editor of The Richmond Times.)

There is an old saying that when the people are aroused against what they regard as a usurpation of their rights or privileges, their indignation is sweeping and supreme. Perhaps there are few people in this country who are more patient and long suffering than Virginians; but when once worked up to a point calling for quick and decisive action they are equal to the emergency.

The present political situation in the Old Dominion is unique and interesting. For years the state of Virginia, like Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Illinois and other states, has been in the clutches of what is known as the "political machine," and what is called in some states "ring rule." So far has this condition of affairs reached that unless a man belonged to the machine, or affiliated with the ring, in sympathy as well as action, he was practically debarred from political preferment. Some of the strongest, ablest and wisest men in the old commonwealth have been shut out of political life by their refusal to co-operate with this machine, and their determination to apply an anti-political policy which would not compromise them to the favor of any sort of compromise, and from the bench and call of political bosses. The result of this situation was to practically annihilate the interest in politics which many of the leading citizens in the state otherwise naturally felt through their patriotism and love for Virginia. But for several years there has been smouldering a slow fire of sentiment which has now developed into a furnace of antagonism against the ring rule and dictatorial methods adopted and carried out by the machine. The result is that the whole state of political parties is in an entirely different phase, and the state of Virginia will soon be put out of the power of the ring. This victory has been won after a long and hard fight, but it bids fair to be sweeping and complete.

The constitutional convention now sitting in Richmond was largely the outcome of this fight. Coming along with it is the overwhelming defeat of the machine candidate for governor of the state and the brilliant success of one who from the beginning of his campaign announced himself as the candidate of the people, and opposed outright to ring rule and machine methods.

A year or so ago there developed in Virginia a sentiment favoring the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, instead of by the legislature, as at present. This sentiment, at first weak and really based upon

a desire to defeat machine methods, steadily strengthened until it became a formidable factor in the eyes of its opponents. It resulted in a meeting held in Richmond and known as the "May conference." This meeting was called by a dozen or so leading citizens, a number of whom were experienced and practical business men, men who had the interest of the commonwealth at heart. W. W. H. Howell, of the Associated Press, and others, who has long been a conspicuous figure in Virginia politics, and who is recognized as one of the ablest speakers in the state, announced from the platform that there had been low mutterings of dissatisfaction at the high-handed political methods, and it was time for united action. At the May conference, many representative business men assembled and able speeches were made, showing an understanding sentiment against the cut-and-dried methods of the political machine. The stockholders in the state, who were identified with the machine, ridiculed the meeting and referred to it as a "convention of 'has-beens' and 'would-be's," a gathering of "go-betweens" and "dissatisfied kickers" desirous of bringing about a revolution in political conditions throughout the state in order to enjoy notoriety. But this body was in earnest. It took the initial step towards electing United States senators by popular vote, and put on record as being opposed to ring rule in Virginia.

Following the conference came the suggestion to hold a constitutional convention. The suggestion was based upon the belief of leading members of the political machine that the reformers were far in excess of what they should be and that a reform in the tax system, the election of state officers, the number of stockholders and other important matters, was keenly needed. It was a notable fact that many of the leading members of the May conference also took conspicuous part in the movement for a constitutional convention. The two movements seemed to go closely hand in hand, so that it is now a matter of wide comment that a large majority of the people in the state, and in the conference, were in favor of the constitutional convention, though opposed by many instances by sympathizers of machine methods, and by those who were understood to be identified with the political ring. The sentiment finally became so strong for a constitutional convention that leading members of the machine held a conference in Washington some time before the Democratic convention held in Norfolk last summer, and discussed the question of how they could have the constitutional convention movement receive a knockout blow. The gubernatorial election of 1900 was the opportunity for the Constitutional convention to be held in Virginia. The May conference was held in the fall of 1900, and the Constitutional convention was held in the spring of 1901.

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A SERIES OF POLITICAL ARTICLES BY PROMINENT MEN OF THE STATE

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE

No. 1.

BY JAMES B. BELFORD



JAMES B. BELFORD.

You ask me to furnish you a diagnosis of the present political situation in Colorado. There is no political situation; only a chaos of feeling and sentiment in the two party organizations. Under normal conditions Colorado would be a Republican state, but conditions are not normal, nor are they likely to be in the near future. The Republican party in this state is like an army-ready to give battle but unfortunately distrustful of, and dissatisfied with, its present leadership. It acts as though it were under the domination of the commissary department, and is touched with the aroma of the bargain counter, while the Democrats are like a nest of young magpies, all eyes and mouth, and hoarsely chattering for every worm and morsel of meat that may fall from the patronage-bestowing fingers of those holding power.

At the last state election the Republicans were well-nigh extinguished. With all the aid supplied from a large volume of money, with the direct help of the national administration and doused with the sugared and liquid phrases of brilliant orators imported from abroad, animated with a most vigorous campaign, strengthened by especially good congressional, state and local ticket, and all supplemented by the ill-disguised treachery of a shameless Democratic boss, the Republicans went down to defeat, only saving from the wreck one member of the state senate. What a pitiful performance!

Outside of a southern state, where social and political pressure combine to produce Democratic unanimity, no such spectacle was anywhere offered comparable at all to the unhappy plight presented by the Republicans when the result of the election was made known. Nor need we look far to find the cause of this overwhelming disaster. Ever since the admission of Colorado to statehood the chief occupation of the Republican party has been the election of certain party seats in the United States senate,

What? Elect a senator for life? Yes, if thereby we could secure some leisure for the performance of other political duties which have heretofore been sadly neglected. Our present system is, admittedly, a most lamentable failure. Within the last six years we have had a half dozen dead-

locks in so many states.

This was the mete wend by which everyone's fitness for office was determined. The question on which your admission to favor or rejection from office depended was simple and direct. Do you favor Mr. So-and-So for the senate? If you answered affirmatively you were received into fellowship, enrolled as one of the political domestics and your name imblazoned on the roll of the faithful. If, however, you demurred and interposed some objection to the continuance of this usurping master, your fate was sealed. Thus, year after year, the political party has been going on, adding to the list of incurably lame a large number of active and worthy young men who courageously carry its banner, only to find out that they are wasting their strength, and by their present sacrifices obscuring for years to come their hopes of success. In view of the experience our people have had with this senatorial question, how unfortunate it would seem was the failure of Alexander Hamilton to have incorporated in the federal Constitution the provision making the senatorship a life office. How much legislative corruption would we have avoided. What packing of primaries and stockpiling of conventions would we have escaped. Our noble senator, intrusted for life, would not constantly employ in misleading his flocks, would have no ambition to hess a city convention, control a ward caucus or exercise a plump supervision over every petty political conference that his fellow citizens might attend. Having elected a senator for life, one could reasonably hope that the life-preserving qualities of oil-holding would make the senator's existence coextensive with the life of the generation that honored him with this place.

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locks in so many states.

And marched to the polls, of course, the veteran Republican leaders, who had gone home at an early hour election night, found out the next morning that the people had rejected them, and, with their eyes, rubbed themselves what o'clock it was

with hardened countenances that virtually would not stir, hurried off to congratulate Major Wright on his splendid victory at the polls, and claimed it as the result of their labors and, as usual, demanded the dispensation of the patronage.

Notwithstanding all this masquerading, everybody knows that it was the people who overthrew the slate, threw down the idols and demanded the institution of a new regime. And this same power will perform a kindred work in the coming fall election. With Republicans fully restored to power in Arapahoe county, the hopes of the Democrats carrying the state next year will have to rest on the entire reconstruction of their methods and morals. I have no doubt that Mr. Patterson anticipates defeat this fall, and I have reason to believe that he will be entirely inconsolable. This sorrow will be capable of easy assuagement. It is fully realized that the task is but half way of saving the Democratic party, this state, for the next year, and that is to put Senator Teller forward as its leader and to nominate either Alva Adams or C. S. Thomas for governor. Such a program would offer some assurance

to the campaign will depend largely on the action of the Democratic convention which called upon, as it will be called upon, to accept him as its senatorial candidate. If it balks and fails down, then its defeat is absolutely assured, for it has no other man in its ranks, or near to them, who can hope for success. It is quite possible that a strong opposition may be developed in the convention to Teller by such men as Thomas Jefferson, who are violent Democrats and who know best. But then in the whirligig of politics many things may occur in the next 12 months that will put a new phase on things. We can only wait and see. Our dear sisters, whose large liberties have recently been exercised may even phalanx to the front and inject new and disconcerting elements into the next campaign. The leaders of the clearest and ablest anti-slavery forces will be the ones to bring about a mighty battle that will pit all the anti-slavery forces against each other.

But there is still another phase of the problem to be considered, namely, Teller's return to the Republican party. There are some who predict that, but I fear that the number is made up of those whose wish is father to the thought. I know that repeated efforts have been made by those of high standing at the national capital to accomplish this result, but, as far as I can see, the only way to do this is to bring back the old-time, unscrupulous, base performances or even intends to do so. It can hardly be believed that Mr. Teller will voluntarily leave the Democratic party to become a member of the anti-slavery forces. If they knew their character. And notwithstanding these thoughts, Teller has valiantly supported the administration when his support meant very much. There is no doubt that the administration has in any manner impeded these performances, or even intends to do so. 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NEW COMPANY TO BORE FOR OIL

Colorado City Men Organize With a Capitalization of \$100,000 to Develop Natural Resources.

The Colorado City Oil and Gas company was organized last night with a capitalization of \$100,000 divided into 10,000 shares of 10 cents each. The officers of the new company are Dr. R. S. Briscoe, president; Col. H. S. Ervay of Colorado Springs, vice president; Adam Geiger, treasurer; Judge John McClellan, secretary; M. T. Burwell, N. B. Haines, W. P. Epperson, J. M. Stewart and Charles Bowman, directors. The manager of the company was not elected last night but it is more probable that this office will go to W. P. Epperson.

Last night's meeting was held in the office of the Rustic Home Investment company on Colorado avenue and was attended by about 30 representative

business men of this city and Colorado Springs. The meeting was opened by a few remarks by Mr. Epperson, who managed the former gas company with such success. Mr. Epperson spoke on the need of an organization and that at once. The officers of the company were then elected. By motion a majority of the board of directors was constituted a quorum.

A committee consisting of W. P. Epperson and Adam Geiger was appointed to solicit stock in the new company. A canvass will be made and advertising will be done with this end in view and it is hoped to raise money enough to begin work in a very short time. This committee was also empowered to secure leases on property in Colorado City and vicinity on which wells may be sunk to the

best advantage. The history of oil and gas wells in this city is well known, having been told in these columns recently. The company is determined to push the search for gas and oil until they are convinced that there is none in this section or until they make a fortune. That there is gas here has been demonstrated by the operations of the old company eight years ago, and it is thought that it exists in great quantities. A few specimens of oil-bearing rock were on exhibition at last night's meeting. The rock shows no trace of oil until agitated by striking when a strong odor of oil is noticeable.

After thoroughly discussing the matter the company adjourned to meet again next Friday night in the same place.

THE PRESS OF COLORADO TO BE COLORADO'S GUEST

Preparations for the Great Editorial Banquet of August 2 Fast Being Completed—Local Press Committee Appoints Sub-Committees and Work Is Under Way.

MAY PAVE STREETS WITH GRANITE

Mountains of Disintegrated Rock Will Be Transformed Into Smooth Street Surfaces for the City.

The press committee of the Quadruple Centennial had a meeting yesterday and made preliminary arrangements for taking care of the visiting members of the press and it can be stated on the strength of what has already been done that the representatives of the press of Colorado will be better provided for than the Quatuorcentennial had ever been.

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Each paper in the state is requested and expected to have one male representative present at this editorial banquet and the most complete canvas possible has been made by the committee in order that no paper in however remote a section of the state shall be overlooked in the sending of the invitations. It is another aim of the local press committee to have all the

pressmen invited to have a complete representation of the press of Colorado at the banquet that is to occur at the Antlers hotel ball room on the evening of August 2. The sub-committee on the banquet, appointed from the general press committee, consists of W. W. Wray, chairman, L. P. Hansen, David Elliott and Phillip D. Wilson. A personal invitation accompanied by a complimentary ticket to the big banquet will go out today from this committee to each newspaper in the state of Colorado.

The plan of paving the streets with disintegrated granite was discussed at length by Mayor Robinson and a number of prominent business men who were returning from Cripple Creek last

evening. Several delegates to the Quadruple Centennial from eastern cities will accompany the granite pavement, also took part in the discussion. The abundance of the material along the Short Line started the talk, which may have important results for Colorado Springs.

Irving Howbert, president of the Short Line, said that if the city would experiment with the granite for several blocks in this city, the railroad would haul enough material for the purpose. Mayor Robinson and Phillip D. Wilson were among the party.

L. W. Cherry, president of the Artificial Ice company of Little Rock, Ark., said that in his city disintegrated granite has been successfully tested for street paving purposes and has proven satisfactory in every way. It

becomes very hard when crushed by a heavy steam roller, is almost dustless and does not get muddy.

Irving Howbert, president of the Short Line, said that if the city would experiment with the granite for several blocks in this city, the railroad would haul enough material for the purpose. Mayor Robinson promised his support to the project and the question will be brought before the city council soon. A team roller, which the city had needed for some time, must be bought before a satisfactory test can be made.

CONGRESS IS WELL BEGUN

THOUSANDS JOINED IN PRAYER FOR RAIN

Omaha, July 16.—Rev. F. Morton Smith, noted English evangelist who is conducting revival services in the west, tonight led a congregation of several thousand people in prayers for rain.

An immense tent was erected at Twenty-first and Spencer streets in a small park located in the heart of the residential district and in the vicinity of hundreds of members of the congregation of the church. About the tent, the sidewalks of which were raised, was massed a crowd of citizens of all classes and religious faiths, partaking in the exercises and lifting their voices in union in repeating the invocation spoken by the clergymen.

COLORADO MAN WON A GOLD MEDAL

San Francisco, July 16.—Today was California pioneers and native sons' day at the National Guard's shooting festival. When the shooting began this afternoon the success of the "test" was assured. A large crowd of shooters stood in line and the marksmen were kept busy until 5 o'clock. A. Hinterman of San Francisco had the honor of scoring the first three consecutive bull's eyes on the Merriam target. F. W. Beckup of Los Angeles made 15 points out of possible 20. In the target of John Hancock of Los Angeles made 75 out of a possible 80 on the man target. Among those winning gold medals were J. Bushfield of Massachusetts and M. H. French of Colorado. Silver medals were won by F. W. Beckup, C. Cross and R. Gille, all of New York; George Guillmette, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. M. McKenna, Cincinnati; E. Bridge, Vermont, and L. P. Hansen, Jersey City.

GREELEY LADY HONORED BY LADIES OF MACCABEES

Port Huron, Mich., July 16.—The first session of the eleventh biennial council of the supreme officers of the Knights of the Maccabees and Ladies of the Maccabees were held here today.

Definite announcements as to the speakers and their subjects for this banquet, can be made in a few days.

It is known that Theodore Roosevelt will be present and the list of speakers, including other very distinguished persons, arrangements have proceeded already to the point where it can be positively stated that this banquet will be the greatest event of its kind ever given in the west.

In addition to the editors of Colorado, who are to speak on the subject of home of the occasion, there will be present at the banquet 100 prominent citizens of the state each of whom will have paid \$10 for the privilege of being there.

Chairman Henry Russell Wray of the press committee will preside at the table during the dinner and when the toasts begin Hon. Wolf Layden of Denver, will officiate as toastmaster.

W. F. Hunt, Mrs. Helen E. Shaw, Committee.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS

CHARGED WITH HOSE STEALING

William Snyder was arrested last evening charged with petty larceny. It is claimed he was walking off with some garden hose.

ALUMINUM HELMETS—The new helmets for the members of the fire department have been received. They are made of aluminum in order that they may be light and at the same time provide sufficient protection for the firemen.

WHAT THE CHURCH IS—Rev. T. T. Martin is preaching to crowded houses at the Mt. Olive Baptist church, 1001 South Webster street. The sermon this evening will be on the topic "What Is the Church Is." Rev. Martin will preach every evening until Saturday at the evangelistic services being held at the church.

NORTH WALNUT GRADE—The city engineer will soon put a surveying party to work on North Walnut street near Yampa street to establish the grade.

A number of buildings will be constructed in this locality shortly, and it has been deemed advisable to determine how the street is to be graded before work begins.

RODE IN THE PARK—Three boys appeared in police court yesterday for riding in the parks contrary to the ordinance of the city. John A. Houseman and Charles Ward, aged respectively 12, 15 and 14 years. On promise of good behavior, the fine imposed was suspended. The trouble with wheelmen continues and arrests are constantly being made. Two more occurred yesterday, C. Evans and C. E. Thomas, charged with riding on the sidewalks of the Bijou.

UNEXPLAINED MOVEMENT OF GUNBOAT CONCORD

Washington, July 16.—The navy department has received a telegram from Lieut. Commander Henry Minett, executive officer of the gunboat Concord, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Seattle this morning. The announcement occasioned no little surprise inasmuch as the Concord was recently ordered home from the Asiatic station and on its arrival to Seattle in an effort to get the gunboat law in that harbor and carrying on the work formerly performed by the gunboat Wheeling. Lieut. Commander Minett's telegram said that Commander Harry Knox, the commander of the Concord was ill, leaving the gunboat law in that harbor and carrying on the work formerly performed by the gunboat Wheeling.

While undoubtedly the water's edge at the foot of the Palisades affords a very rare opportunity for a driveway, with an attractive landscape treatment of narrow strips of land, framed with trees and shrubs, it has been formed as the base of the cliffs, there was no pressing reason for the creation of a Palisades park until a very few years ago. Urgency in this matter was due entirely to the fact that the Palisades had come to the cause of the Concord's unexpected return to Seattle. The department immediately wired for full particulars of this move of the Concord which has not the sanction of the navy department.

The platform concludes as follows: "If the action of this convention stands unrebuked, it must be understood that the Democratic party, as such, has rejected the principles enunciated in the Kansas City platform and has not approved or passed over the course pursued by the Republican party on the money question. If the Democratic party abandons the principles laid down in the platforms of 1896 and 1900 then it may as well close its political career for there is little else of importance to fight for."

SHIPPING HOGS

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—Because of the drought in the southwest which is causing the farmers to run their stock up to the north, the recent rains have been familiar with the great rock wall, with its tree-covered slope of accumulated talus and debris at the base, and with the afforested sky-line at the top. This noble scene has been one of the charms of a steamboat ride from the mouth of the Columbia to the great falls of the Palisades, and the Hudson.

Yet although so few people have known the Palisades in an intimate manner, the world outside has been familiar with the great rock wall, with its tree-covered slope of accumulated talus and debris at the base, and with the afforested sky-line at the top.

Whereas, The transmississippi country is the duty of senators and representatives from the transmississippi states to work and vote in favor of the American beet sugar industry and against the schemes of the sugar trust.

"Resolved, That in the event of a struggle in congress between the sugar trust and its representatives and the American beet sugar industry and its representatives, the postmaster general providing that fake news may be sent to congress, and that the postmaster general should be instructed and that an attempt be made to secure the reduction of letter postage to one cent so soon as the revenue of the postoffice department will permit."

By Ed F. Browne of Colorado a resolution was introduced to congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the promotion of the beet sugar industry and to give the department of mining and to all its power to secure its passage.

By William B. Bates of Colorado:

"Resolved, That the postmaster general provide for the employment of American shipping for American commerce free of cost to American people, it being the contention that one of the principal objectives of the American marine corporations is the promotion of American marine foreign trade and that the regulations we have had preceding for our early marine have been unwise repealed."

By Ed F. Browne of Missouri:

"Resolved, That urge amendments to the interstate commerce law to afford protection to the public carrier and shipper on account of the inefficiency of the present law to accomplish its purpose."

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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT.

The Woman's association met at the residence of Mrs. Killin Friday afternoon, the subject being, "The Review of the Year." A motion was made that a member of the association be received as a member. After the usual program and business, the hostess served delicious sherbert and cake to those who came out on this hot afternoon.

Mrs. Boyle spent several days of last week visiting Miss Mattie Gerter.

Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, of near Palmer Lake, are a son who will be two weeks old on July 18.

Miss German, a guest of Mrs. Boyle at "Oakhurst," Glen Park, has gone to Denver for a few days but will return to the Glen to be one of the family of Dr. Boyle, who are here for the summer.

The Rev. W. G. Lierenthaler, of the Reform church of Denver, who is visiting the family of Mr. Rettle, will preach at the Presbyterian church in Monument on Sunday evening, July 21 at 8 o'clock. A good time is promised.

Missionary Days will be observed at Glen Park on July 21. This is an all day meeting, with public speaking in the evening by Mrs. Mateer, a returned missionary from China. The exercises will begin at 9:30 a.m. and at 1:15 p.m. on Wednesday. Miss McDonald will speak at 11 o'clock, and the speaker for the surrounding country is invited to be present and bring a basket dinner.

Wm. Sailor and Albert McShane have been engaged in moving the A. F. Woodard ranch warehouse to the Woodward ranch south of town.

Born: At West Hurst, to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Romig, twin, a son and a daughter.

John Nees and son Charles are hauling and stacking cordwood along the Santa Fe track, to be shipped to Denver.

The Woman's association voted at their last meeting to have an ice cream social at the residence of Mrs. Myers, before the last of the month. The committee on arrangements consists of Mesdames Myers, Walker, H. W. Woodworth and Rupp.

Miss Kathie Miller, of Glenwood, is visiting her brother, Mr. William Miller.

Miss Leota Donner from Colorado Springs, is a guest of Miss Blanche Walker.

Mrs. Jessie Barrow is spending a few days at home with Mr. and Mrs. Chapman.

Mrs. Paul Limbach and children are visiting the family of Henry Litzbach.

On last Friday evening a concert was given by H. W. M. Wright and Miss E. H. Raner, there was also a voting contest to decide who would be the new Queen of Monument. Mrs. Jessie Barrow received the largest number of votes and a handsome prize in silver from the concert company.

Miss Maggie Bachman received the next largest number of votes. Mrs. Wilson's work is entertaining her niece, Mrs. Merriman, of Denver.

Mrs. W. E. Snyder of Los Angeles, is visiting her daughter Mrs. F. W. Bell.

C. D. Ford and daughters of Denver, and Mrs. Phillips were down on Sunday visiting Mrs. H. E. Ford.

Mr. McFarland and Edwin Gittling visited Colorado Springs on Sunday.

Mr. Turner visited at Colorado Springs on Saturday.

Mrs. Galley has returned from Husted.

Mr. Charles Younger and family have gone on a trip over the range by wagon, to go for some time. They will probably go as far as Grand Junction before returning.

Mr. Charles Melvin, wife and little daughter are visiting the family of Peter Munson.

Mr. A. A. Smith of the Smith and Buell Stock company, Kansas City, Kas., who has been staying at Monument hotel while his business is transacted, has gone east to buy up cattle.

Mrs. Belle Webster of Emporia, Kas., is visiting Mrs. C. A. Berry at Palmer Lake.

A large delegation of Monument people attended the Joe Newman entertainment at Glen Park on Saturday night and were well repaid.

There will be preaching services at the Presbyterian church by the pastor, Rev. William Boyle, D. D. on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

GLEN PARK

Special to the Gazette.

Glen Park, July 16.—The Dawkins quartet, assisted by Emil Tiffey, will give concert at the auditorium this evening.

Miss Mabel Corne of Denver is spending the day visiting the Misses Sheland.

A crowd of the young people in the Glen had a picnic up Fern Glen this morning. The same party is to have a horseback ride to Monument this evening.

Mrs. V. C. Wright of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. M. A. Wright, Miss Daisy Henry and Miss Edith Nicholson, Miss Blanche McConnel, Miss H. M. Wills, Miss E. W. Wills, Miss M. L. Stone, Miss M. A. Moore, Miss Carrie B. Bowe, Miss Fannie Mayley, all of Denver, and Miss Hattie Hale, of Cleveland, O.; Miss Mabel Edwards, of Carbondale, Pa., and Miss Lizzie Colquhoun, of Clashen, Ont. are the latest arrivals at the Y. W. C. A. home.

Dr. Kline gives his second "Emergency Lecture" today.

Dr. B. B. Tyler gives his second lecture on "Poetic Books of the Bible" this afternoon.

WOODLAND PARK

C. C. Hrons and wife were in town from their camp on Bald mountain last Saturday. Mr. Hrons has been suffering from a bad cold for some time but is recovering rapidly. His reports work progressing satisfactorily on the Gold Standard at a depth of 115 feet.

Dr. Weight and daughter, Louise, of Leon, Ia., are visiting at Marshall's camp near Lander City. The doctor is a prominent medical practitioner and Miss Louise is a young woman of marked ability, having carried off the gold medal at the Iowa state oratorical contest on several different occasions.

Mrs. C. J. Cox of Burlington, Ia., who spent several months at the Kansas camp last summer, returned last Saturday for another summer's outing in the hills, where she has a host of friends who will gladly welcome her again.

O. A. Young of Springfield, superintendent of the Electric Milling and Mining Company, of Chicago, Ill., was in town on business last Saturday.

J. W. Green and wife, of Kansas city, were staying at the Crest hotel for a few days. The judge is taking a well earned rest from his labors in the hills.

Forest Supervisor Carter spent several days in the southern part of the Pikes Peak region last week and took in Woodland on his trip, where in conjunction with Ranger Templeton, he took a look at the forest reserves in this vicinity. This locality has been very fortunate so far in the way of forest fires, and it is to be hoped that may continue so.

Major Teifer, will resume work soon

BIJOU BASIN

Mr. Henry Jameson has returned from the races.

M. A. Dowling was a caller in Elbert on last Friday evening.

Miss Addie Middlebrook and brother, who is visiting her from Kansas, visited the Basin recently.

Elbert county commissioners



Fritz Thies,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Distributor,
Denver, Colo.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901--EIGHT PAGES

VOL. XXXVII.

NO. 28

CONGRESS IS WELL BEGUN

Auspicious Opening of the Transmisisippi Commercial Gathering.

AN EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS

Addresses of Welcome and Responses by Delegates--Many Resolutions Introduced.

Today's program for the Transmisisippi congress:

Address, "Department of Commerce and Industries," Hon. J. W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, St. Louis, Mo.

Address, "Relation of the Government to the Mining Industry," Hon. Robert Graham, Cripple Creek.

Address, "Laws Affecting the Mining Industry in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Results in the Upbuilding of This Section," Hon. Ed. F. Brown, Aspen, Colo.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

Waterways--Address, "Nicaragua Canal," Hon. Sidney Story, New Orleans, La.

Address, "Louisiana Waterways," Hon. Sidney F. Lewis, New Orleans, La.

Address, "Industrial Progress," Hon. J. W. Biggs, Wichita, Texas.

Address, "Commerce in the Corn Belt," Hon. E. M. Bunnell, Lincoln, Neb.

Address, "Trade With the Pacific States of South America," Hon. Leon Jastrzemski, Baton Rouge, La.

Address, "Rivers and Harbors," J. M. Coleman, Houston, Tex.

Address, "Improvement of the Mississippi River," Hon. Webb M. Samuel, St. Louis, Mo.

Address, "Deep Water Canals Between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River," Hon. Lyman B. Cooley, Chicago, Ill.

Address, "Formation of the Cripple Creek and Leadville Gold Mining Districts," Hon. Charles J. Moore, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Address, "Our Trade Should Go Under Our Flag," Hon. Chester L. Long, Member of Congress from Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Address, "Irrigation," Hon. Charles S. Johnson, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Following each address there will be a discussion.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, July 16--Beautiful weather with cool breeze blowing from the hills greeted the Transmisisippi delegates this morning. Owing to the heavy railroad traffic the congress did not convene as advertised this morning, but at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon it opened auspiciously. At 10 o'clock the big convention hall in Odd Fellows temple was well filled with delegates and visitors, a great number of whom were ladies. Scherl's band opened by playing the now popular Transmisisippi March. In the hall the delegates were separated and seated under their state banners. Upon the platform were seated the members of the national executive committee together with the officers of the congress.

E. R. Morse, chairman of the national executive committee, introduced Hon. Walter Graham of Galveston, who was greeted with rounds of applause. The president explained that a number of delegates were delayed in the journey to Cripple Creek and that the convention would not commence to transact business until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Charles N. Miller, chairman of the local executive committee, spoke of the various trips and entertainments arranged. The hoover parade will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and congress will adjourn to witness it.

Tom Richardson of the Texas delegation told the delegates that the Texas delegation is the largest that has ever been sent from one state to another to attend a session of the congress.

According to the leader, there will be a large delegation from New Mexico for the opening session. The hall delegation of over 1,000 will be well decorated with red, white and blue streamers and American flags. The Teller county band had a position upon the platform and at intervals played patriotic air.

At the annual meeting of the M. J. T. convention held yesterday afternoon and directors were elected, arrangements were made to cancel the slight indebtedness of the company.

The Klondyke stockholders have the alternative of contributing 25 cents per 1,000 shares of stock to the welfare fund of the organization in this section before the date of the annual meeting of the miners. The miners are employed as firemen at the coal mines and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the colliers in the northern anthracite region to strike. The miners are paid \$1.00 a ton. Mining will be resumed.

The Key West company elected officials yesterday.

The market yesterday was not quite so good as it was the day before. Doctor went off to 61 again, but Gold Dollar closed at 18½ and Eclipse at 13½, Isabella was slightly stronger at 44½.

The governing committee yesterday said the company would, however, refuse to make any concession. The officials claimed that the demands of the miners were unreasonable.

The miners think that the strike is supported by the company, however, and they showed that the strike is supported by the miners.

The strikers held a meeting in the city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all the districts and they showed that the strike is supported by the miners.

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TOPICS IN GERMANY

National Aspirations
of Poland.

ACCUSE STUDENTS

Thirteen on Trial Charged
With Belonging to Secret
Political Societies.

RAPIDLY GROWING FUND

Many Developments Which Indicate Increased Polish Activity
Have Occurred.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Berlin, July 13.—In the complete absence of other political interests this week, the great trial at Posen of the 13 Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the national aspirations of Poland attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not up to the present time developed any sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly, in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of this trial so far has been the throwing up of their briefs by the leading lawyers of the defense protesting against the rigid limitations imposed by them by the court.

National Fund.

In connection with the trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund at Appenzell, Switzerland, which the Poles, chiefly among American Jews, have collected, now amounts to \$15,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers, referring to its writer say:

"The purpose of this fund, as stated by the Polish managing committee, is that it is to be used as a given moment, with all its power, in support of a decision for political action."

The official publication of those having in hand the collection of this fund say the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is the national fund."

Other developments of the last week indicate further Polish activity. Besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the 60 Polish students at Thorl, in West Prussia, charged also with being connected with Polish political organizations, the Polish voters in the May election at Duisburg on the Rhine refused to support the Central candidate unless a pledge was given to support the idea of holding Polish religious services every Sunday in the German churches.

The trial of the Polish students has been adjourned to permit the examination conducting the trial to take the testimony of students Boenik, at Crotow, and Milowski, at Zurich.

Detective Sentenced.

Detective Schiller was sentenced to day at Konitz to two, and one-half years in the penitentiary, having been found guilty of inducing witnesses to commit perjury in the case against Moritz Levy. In September, he, in connection with the case of the boy Winter, who was killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the belief that he had fallen a victim to Jewish ritual murder.

Owing to the existence of the bubonic plague at Constantinople, the quarantine office at Bremenhaven has announced that all vessels from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and ports on the Black and Aegean seas will be subject to sanitary examination.

American Telephone.

The German postal authorities having experimented for a year with the American automatic telephone system in Berlin have decided permanently to establish this system.

Felix Weingartner, the composer, has finished his musical drama called "Orestes." The first production of the play will occur in Leipzig next winter.

ROUTED THE BOERS

Pretoria, July 13.—General Methuen's successful engagement with the Boers July 8 northeast of Zeerust, in Transvaal, routed your Boers and buried and 47 captured.

The Boer daringly attempted to raid cattle ranch near here; they were driven off with loss, gun butts being used in the encounter.

WHEAT BURNED.

Great Bend, Ind., July 13.—Fire to-night west of here burned 10,000 acres of standing wheat. Loss, \$50,000. William Gerhardi, a farmer, is said to have started it.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON HAS INCREASED CAPITAL

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, July 13.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company this afternoon the capitalization of that company was increased to \$40,000,000, making it the largest of the independent steel companies of the United States. Out of the 250,000 shares of stock \$25,000 were voted for the increase. The meeting was called at 10 o'clock and remained in session three hours. The directors were also authorized to issue from time to time \$15,000,000 of 5 percent convertible gold debentures of the company of \$1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the company, interest and dividends to be adjusted. These debentures will mature August 1, 1911, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the common stock of the company will be held in reserve in the treasury as security for these debentures.

The increase of the capital stock to \$40,000,000 makes the company the largest independent fuel and steel company in the country. The Tennessee Coal company is capitalized for one-fourth less, and there is no other independent company in the position to meet its competition in the markets of the world. It is said that plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new wire rod and tin plate mill to be built in Colorado and for more extensive operations in every department of the fuel and steel industry of the company.



CECIL RHODES,

"The Czar of South Africa," who has been frequently spoken of as being the probable first president of the Federated South African States, is on his way to England.

TO HASTEN WORK ON COURT HOUSE

The County Commissioners Have Addressed Letter to Bondsmen for the Contractors---Bond Is for \$30,000.

Weary of the long delay in the building of the new court house, the county commissioner have at last decided to take definite steps to compel Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work, to fulfill their contract. On instructions from the commissioners, yesterday addressed a letter to the contractors' bondsmen, stating that the present delay in the construction of the building has taxed the patience of the officials to the uttermost, and calling attention to the fact that the cost of the work has not lived up to the contract.

What the outcome of the action taken yesterday will be is a problem. The contractors say the delay is more the fault of the commissioners than themselves. No matter where the blame lies, the commissioners are determined that the work must be completed by July 1, and it has only been started. Not a stone has been laid on the building since it was discovered that some of the

material was defective, nearly two months ago. Greenlee & Sons say they cannot go on with work until they get the right kind of stone, but the commissioners allege that it is not their fault that the material is not at hand.

The contractors' bonds are signed with the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore. The bonds are \$30,000, and according to the papers, are to secure the faithful completion of the contract by Greenlee & Sons.

According to the contract, the contractors agreed to pay a sum of \$25 for every day after July 1 the work is not completed. The contract is for nearly \$70,000.

Two weeks ago the owners of the Kerr quarries, whence the stone comes, promised to have material of the right

kind ready to supply the contractors as soon as possible. The material has been received, but while the quality is good, the blocks are not large enough for windows sills, without

which the work cannot go on.

CRISPI ILL

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Naples, July 8.—Francesco Crispini, the celebrated statesman, is seriously ill.

WILL ASK A FRANCHISE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Denver, July 13.—It is announced that the Colorado and Southern Railway company will apply for a franchise from the city of Denver for the occupation of streets within its lines. This is said to be in connection with its plans to construct an electric system connecting Denver with several suburban towns.

FIRE AT ENID

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

STEAMER AGROUND:

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Concepcion, July 13.—The Pacific Navigation company's steamer "Talca" is badly grounded at Pucuca.

VISITORS AT CANTON:

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

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Concepcion

What the Week
Has in Store . . .

THE QUARTO-CENTENNIAL

All Colorado is
New Aroused . . .

DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM

Three Days of Jubilee and What the People Will Do on Each--Bring Order Out of Chaos.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1—PIONEER DAY.
10 a. m.—Meeting of Colorado Pioneers in the opera house. Addresses by early settlers.
2:30 p. m.—Women's Congress meets in the opera house. Prominent women will talk of the development of Colorado during the past 25 years.
8 p. m.—Addresses in the opera house by former Governor Adams, Congressman Belford and others.
The Elk's Street Fair, carnival of sports, band concerts, excursions and special exhibitions at the ostrich farm will begin on this date.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2—STATE DAY.
8 a. m.—Vice-President Roosevelt will arrive. He will be welcomed by Governor Orman and staff, veterans, school children and citizens.
10 a. m.—Roosevelt's Address in North park on "The Growth of Colorado During the Last Quarter of a Century."
2:30 p. m.—Grand Historical Parade. The early epochs of Colorado history will be illustrated by 50 floats.
8 p. m.—Banquet to Editors at Antlers. Wolf Londoner of Denver will preside and speeches will be made by Colonel Roosevelt and prominent newspaper men from all parts of the country. William Jennings Bryan may be present.
8 to 10 p. m.—Grand Street Illumination.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3—ROUGH RIDER AND INDIAN DAY.
9 a. m.—Contests and Exhibitions of skill in front of grand stand by Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Indians. Cowboy soldiers will hold their annual reunion. Over 500 Indians will be present.
2 p. m.—Exhibitions in front of grand stand.
8 p. m.—Magnificent Display of Fireworks. Street illumination. OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
Every day there will be hand concerts morning, afternoon and evening. The Elk's street fair will be open each day and a number of excursions have been arranged over the Short Line and other railroads. There will be professional baseball games every day and cricket, golf, tennis and polo tournaments. A state gun shoot will also be held.

The official program for the great Quarto-centennial celebration was announced as above yesterday by the executive committee, which has been arranging the plans. Practically the only changes to be made to this program will be the addition of new features. The pioneers will be the chief figures in the morning of the first day, and in the afternoon the women's congress will meet. There will be more going on this day than a glance at the plans would indicate, as all the entertainments provided for the 40,000 visitors who are expected, will be in full swing. Aug. 2 will be State Day and Gov. Orman and his attendants will be welcomed by the citizens of Colorado Springs, the coming of Vice-President Roosevelt, who will deliver an address on the growth of Colorado and the west in the past quarter century. In the afternoon there will be a splendid parade along historical lines, featuring the four most colorful characters—the earliest epochs of Colorado's history, beginning with the Cliff Dwellers. A handsome float representing the Cliff Dwellers will be the chief attraction at their customary locations, will be designed by Mrs. Gilbert McClung, who has made a life study of the cliff dwellers. A float representing a Sioux pueblo with the people of that period who were presumably descendants of the Cliff Dwellers will be designed by Mr. Lorraine, the well-known artist. There will be other handsome floats built by the association representing Spanish life of the southwest and the life of the early discoverers to the Pike's Peak region—Frontier, Pike, Ruxton, Long. Then there will be a representation of Indian attacks upon early pioneers and upon the first settlers in their block houses.

Governor to Attend the Flower Show

The preparations for the flower show that is to be given next month by the El Paso County Horticultural society are going along rapidly and it is an assured fact that the show is going to be the best that this enterprising association has ever held. The most interesting development in the matter during the last few days has been the correspondence with Governor Orman regarding his attendance at the show. Mrs. Orman is a great lover of flowers and has for a long time been interested in whatever has been done in the state for the advancement of the cultivation of all kinds of flowers. An invitation has been sent to Mrs. Orman and through her to the governor requesting their presence in Colorado Springs at the time of the flower show and they have replied that they will attend if it is possible to do so. If Governor Orman does attend it will be upon the opening day and some informal ceremonies will be arranged for the event.

Parents of children who are contemplating entering exhibits in the competition are requested to see that the children get their entry blanks early and after filling them out return them to the secretary at 284 North Tejon street. This must be done before August 12.

ALL THE TOWNS ARE COMING

Reports From All the State Tell of Tremendous Crowds Looking to Quarto-Centennial.

From every city and town in the state assurances have been received that the different localities will be represented in the celebration. Some cities will have from three to five floats in the historical parade on the second day. All the railroad companies will send floats and some of them will have bands in the pageant. Tomorrow night the citizens of Colorado City and Manitou will take action concerning representation. Word was received yesterday from Charles Sprague, who has been visiting Canon City and Florence, that both those places will send floats and probably bands for the parade. Mrs. Sprague is now in Leadville urging the citizens of that city to be represented. Secretary Wilson, of the Pueblo State Fair association, notified the ex-

cutive committee yesterday that

Pueblo will have three floats in the historical parade. The Festival of Mountain and Plain association of Denver will also send floats. Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Durango and Gunnison will all be represented. Mayor Franklin of Victor, has sent word to Victor that he will have a float representing Battle mountain and the great output of the Victor mine in the procession. The Portland band will be sent down by Victor. Cripple Creek will also have several floats and a band in the parade. Thousands of visitors will be from the district.

The secret societies have been preparing for the part they are to take in the historical parade. The Woodmen of the World have already announced that they will have 500 men

in the parade.

Mr. Sprague is in Canon City and has spent his time energetically in visiting the officials of the city and county and prominent business men of the

place in the interest of the Quarto-centennial celebration. His especial mission is to work up interest in the affair in Fremont county and secure a representation in the way of one or more floats for the historical and industrial parade. So far he has met with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Sprague spent in Florence. The Business Men's association there immediately called a meeting and empowered a committee to proceed to collect subscriptions and to carry out the project. It is proposed to have an exhibit from Canon City costing not less than \$100.

After meeting with the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Fremont county and with Mayor Peacock of Canon City, it was said that both the county and the city council would make appropriations and work in harmony with Florence.

It now looks as if there will be a

float from the city of Canon City.

They have now had a reunion and it is suggested that this would be a very fitting time for them to get together being the first celebration of the state's admission into the union for many years.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

AN EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

THE theory that crimes occur in waves finds frequent evidence in its support, and just at present there seems to be an epidemic of assaults upon women in some of the larger cities of the country. Only a few days ago an insane degenerate was brought to this city to save him from the fury of a Denver mob, and on the night of his crime an assault even more atrocious was committed by someone who has not yet been identified. In Kansas City on Friday night the county jail was surrounded by an excited mob who threatened the lives of eight negroes who were suspected of complicity in a criminal assault upon a young woman in that city, and on Thursday night a young man was brutally murdered by a gang of young toughs. Leavenworth and Chicago and other cities have had their share of these crimes, which by their growing frequency justify the inquiry whether we have to deal with a passing wave of crime or whether there is in our conditions something that accounts for such an increase in criminal acts.

To a certain extent the police of a city are responsible for the crimes that are committed within it, and should be held accountable for any failure to detect and punish the authors of these crimes. But this is true only to a limited extent, and it is impossible to get a police force big enough or effective enough to prevent the commission of crimes and the escape of the criminals in communities where the conditions are favorable to the social outlaws.

That the conditions in many of our modern cities are more favorable to criminals than they should be is undoubtedly true, and we do not need to go outside of our own state for a conspicuous illustration of it. Our state legislature has passed a law permitting prize fights, a measure directly calculated to favor and to attract that "sporting" class that grades downwards insensibly into the criminal class. The part that the lawless and disorderly elements of Denver have been permitted to play in city and state politics is too well known to need repetition here. And finally we have the spectacle of a judge of the district court who issues an injunction restraining the police from attempting to enforce the city ordinances against liquor sellers and declaring that equal suffrage carries with it the right of women to drink at open public bars without interference from the police.

Such pandering to the baser elements of the community cannot fail to have its effect. An eminent authority on sociology recently startled the country with a magazine article in which the increase of crime in the city of Chicago was directly traced to the "liberal" and "wide-open" policy that had drawn to that city the criminal and the dissolute classes from a wide area. Such a policy produces similar results everywhere.

The real remedy for the social epidemic is not to increase the force of police but to destroy the conditions which give rise to the crimes. Prize fighting, the open saloon, the gambling hall, the vulgar and immoral theater, and other grosser forms of social evil work immeasurable harm to the community in a double way. They poison and corrupt the local atmosphere and breed crime among the otherwise innocent, and they act most powerfully in attracting the criminal and the disorderly classes from other points. It is a case where prevention is worth much more than cure.

The cities where the grosser forms of so-called "amusements" are strictly regulated or excluded, and where the criminal classes are unable to find the conditions that appeal to and satisfy their tastes are not troubled by epidemics of crime, but on the other hand the community that for any reason encourages and attracts the presence of this class and allows the local conditions to become such as are congenial to it, will surely reap the natural harvest of disorder and crime.

THE KANSAS DROUGHT.

THE benefits of diversified agriculture were never more clearly illustrated than in the case of the present drought in Kansas. While corn is almost a total failure, winter wheat has yielded a most bountiful crop, and while ordinary grass has withered to a degree that makes hay quite impossible, the farmers who have been foreseeing enough to establish a drought crop of alfalfa, will find themselves amply provided for.

In this connection it may be noted that such a drought as the one now prevailing in Kansas would under other conditions cause a famine and result in immeasurable suffering and the loss of thousands of lives. If Kansas were more thickly settled by people that through natural improvidence or the grinding exactions of a tyrannical government were unable to lay up a reserve for hard times, and if the resources of the country were restricted to a single crop that was especially injured by the drought, the people there would have the alternative between starvation and dependence upon outside charity, following the experience of India, Russia and China.

Fortunately these conditions do not exist in Kansas, and if they did there is no doubt that the charity of the rest of the United States would be sufficient to prevent the worst of the suffering and any large loss of life. The natural character of her people, enterprising, thrifty and provident, a diversified agriculture which frees the farmers from dependence upon any single crop, a system of railroads that tends in a most effective manner to equalize industrial conditions, and a government that is never oppressive, all these enable Kansas to meet the drought as only a temporary setback to her prosperity and one whose effects are minimized by circumstances.

SOME POPULATION STATISTICS.

TWO bulletins of the census bureau, numbered 66 and 67, give some very interesting information in regard to the population of this city, county and state. For convenience the states and territories are divided into 11 groups, of which the first comprises Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut, and the statistics of these two bulletins are confined to this first group.

Turning to the district in which we are immediately interested, we find that Colorado Springs has 8,260 native (American) born males and 9,525 native born females, and it has 1,128 foreign born males and 1,172 foreign born females. The total number of females in this city, 10,697, exceeds by 309 the total number of males, which is 10,388. Of the native born whites, 8,974 males and 7,150 females have native born parents, while 1,861 males and 1,919 females among the native born whites have foreign parents. Our population includes 1,105 male and 1,168 female whites of foreign birth. The total number of negroes in this city is 875, of whom 425 are male and 450 female. In addition to these there are persons of colored race Chinese, Japanese and Indians to the number of 24, of whom 23 are males.

In Colorado Springs there are 3,537 native born white persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, including

sive, of whom 2,520 are males and 2,717 females; there are 149 foreign born white persons of the same age, of whom 66 are males and 83 females; there are 88 negro males and 112 females of the same age, and there is one female person, of colored race, not a negro, who is between 5 and 20 years of age. Of males of military age, that is to say from 18 to 44, inclusive, Colorado Springs has 4,387 native white, 671 foreign born whites, 236 negroes and 18 of other colored races. Of males of 21 years and over, Colorado Springs has 5,427 native whites, 1,037 foreign whites, 236 negroes and 23 of other colored races.

The native (American) born population of El Paso county includes 14,137 males and 13,836 females. The foreign born population is made up of 1,908 males and 1,693 females. Of the native whites, 10,634 males and 10,360 females have native born parents, while 2,390 males and 2,983 females among the native whites had foreign born parents. Of the foreign whites in the county 1,871 are males and 1,889 females. There are 511 males and 522 females of negro race in El Paso county, and 37 males and 5 females of colored race, not negroes.

The population of this county of school age (5 to 20 years, inclusive,) is made up of 4,093 native white males, 4,264 native white females, 108 foreign white males, 122 foreign white females, 112 negro males, 132 negro females, three colored females not of negro race. Of males of military age there are in the county 5,460 native whites, 1,102 foreign whites, 280 negroes and 26 other colored persons. Of males of 21 years and over, El Paso county has 8,058 native whites, 1,760 foreign whites, 345 negroes and 37 other colored persons.

The population of the state of Colorado by the census of 1900 is 539,700. Of these 295,332 are males, 244,368 are females; 448,545 are native born and 91,155 are foreign born. The total white population of the state is 529,046, and the total native white population 438,571. Of the native whites 311,335 had native born parents and 127,238 had foreign born parents. The foreign born white population numbers 90,475, and the total colored population of 10,654 includes 8,570 negroes, 599 Chinese, 48 Japanese, 840 Indians taxed, and 597 Indians not taxed. The native born population includes 239,284 males and 209,261 females. The foreign born population includes 55,048 males and 35,107 females. The total white population is made up of 289,490 males and 239,566 females. The native white population includes 234,068 males and 204,503 females. Of native whites with native parents there are 168,158 males and 143,177 females; while of native whites with foreign born parents there are 65,810 males and 61,326 females. Of foreign born whites there are 55,422 males and 35,053 females, and of colored races there are 5,842 males and 4,812 females. Of negroes there are 4,473 males and 4,097 females; of Chinese there are 575 males and 24 females; of Japanese 98 males and nine females, and of Indians 755 males and 682 females.

The percentage of native born whites for the state is 81.3, for El Paso county 85.3, and for the city of Colorado Springs 84.9.

NOT GUILTY.

THE DeBeque Bugle says: "The Colorado Springs Gazette, in speaking of the Gunnison river irrigation scheme, uses the expression, 'the fertile but arid valley of the Uncompahgre.' Now, inasmuch as fertile means 'fruitful, producing much,' and arid means the contrary thing, there would be as much sense in the phrase, 'the rigorous but salubrious climate of Greenland.' The Gazette should have a care how it sets so bad an example before its less pretentious contemporaries."

Not guilty.

"Fertile," says the dictionary in this office, (Webster's International), "implies the inherent power of production; fruitful, the act." The prairies of the west are fertile by nature and are turned by cultivation into fruitful fields.

STATEMENT OF TREASURER CHIPLEY.

THERE is nothing particularly new in the formal statement made Wednesday by Treasurer Chipley to Governor Orman. He undertakes to justify his conduct in paying the warrants by citing legal opinions of Attorney General Post, ex-Attorney General Carr, ex-Attorney General Reed, ex-Governor Thomas and Mr. E. F. Richardson. Those opinions seem to sustain the treasurer's contention that the warrants were legal. It is quite evident that the warrant holders had not the supreme confidence in the legality of the warrants that Treasurer Chipley exhibited, or they would long ago have gone into court and damanaged the treasurer to pay the warrants.

The fact that they allowed 12 years to elapse without doing so leaves the question open to doubt as to the absolute legality of the warrants for the warrant holders had some of the best legal advice in the state in their efforts to get their money. There again it is reported on good authority that the warrant holders were ready and willing years ago to accept the face value of such warrants without any accumulated interest whatever, and if the treasurer believed so firmly in the legality of these warrants as he professed to, he might have driven a better bargain for the state and might have saved the interest, which amounted to some \$25,000 or \$30,000. Not that we advocate as a general principle the dickering with people who hold state obligations to induce them to take less than the face value of such obligations with all accumulated legal interest, but these warrants constituted quite a distinct and unusual transaction between the state and the warrant holders, and inasmuch as the warrant holders were ready to accept the principal and to waive the interest, the state should have been given the benefit of the interest fund. It is claimed that the accumulated interest went as commissions to the persons who arranged for the settlement of the warrants by the present state treasurer, but no proof so far has been adduced to show that that was the case.

The treasurer does not succeed in justifying the secret manner in which he paid these warrants, but he does show that he had some basis upon which to sustain his contention that the warrants were legal and should have been paid. The whole matter is now up to Governor Orman for his action, and it is quite clear that before he can take any steps against the treasurer a judicial opinion in some manner must be obtained as to the validity of the warrants paid. If they were valid, nothing whatever can be done, in either a civil or criminal way, with the state treasurer. If, on the contrary, the courts should hold that the warrants were invalid, then the treasurer is liable on his bonds as well as being amenable to the criminal laws of the state.

The Boxers says Captain McCalla relied chiefly on incantations for their success. Also, "Ghosts" Democrats.

THE FATE OF POLAND.

Americans find it difficult to understand the persistence of national feeling among what may be termed the extinct people of Europe. Ireland, for instance, refuses to be reconciled to British dominion. Finland struggled constantly though vainly against Russia, and there are half a dozen countries that are engaged in protest against Austrian rule. But probably the most famous instance of the kind is given by Poland which was partitioned among Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1772-95. That this partition was due in large measure to internal dissensions and a spirit of turbulence and treason that made the kingdom a most dangerous as well as a most disagreeable neighbor cannot be doubted, and the suppression of Polish independence which has served as one of the great examples of historical crimes was in fact a matter of forced action for self-protection on the part of the neighboring powers.

But whatever faults might fairly be charged against Poland there is no doubt to the strength of the spirit of nationality that has continued for more than a hundred years and that still gives evidence of vigor. Attempts at revolution have been suppressed repeatedly, and even now the German government finds it necessary to take strong measures against those who are dreaming and planning for an independent Poland.

Such a spirit seems strange to the American who is a daily witness of the peaceful and unrelenting amalgamation of the most varied types of nationality, and it is difficult for us to understand why the Pole who becomes a loyal subject of the American republic of his own free will should be so violently opposed to the Prussian or Russian sovereignty that has been established over him. What is true of the Pole is also true of the Irishman, of the Finn and of many another nationality that in Europe is struggling against extinction but in America sinks, willingly into the mass of the great republic.

It is the fact that it is a republic and that it is a willing act that makes the difference. Europe would unquestionably be much better off if half her boundary lines were wiped out of existence and two-thirds of her languages forgotten. Four or five nations in Europe would be far better for all concerned than the much larger number that now exists there, and so strong is this tendency towards combination and fusion at the present time that it seems a perfectly safe prediction that none of the extinct nations that are striving to re-establish their freedom will ever be able to accomplish it.

Europe may well profit by the example of America in this respect. Our nation is built upon gigantic proportions by virtue of two principles. One is the maximum of individual liberty; the other the maximum of local self-government. Were these principles applied in Europe there would be no Irish question, no Polish movement, no threats of disruption in many European states. The persecutions and oppressions of the past have failed utterly to crush out the spirit of nationality among these conquered peoples, and the constitutional convention movement even if it did result in changing Virginia's vote in the gubernatorial election, the constitutional convention would have been endorsed by the people with the provision that the work of the convention be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. Several leading Democrats were elected by heavy majorities as members of the constitutional convention committee, and other members who were sympathetic to the machine, and by those who were understood to be identified with the machine, were elected to the convention. The machine held a constitutional convention that led members of the machine, held a conference in Washington some time before the Democratic convention held in Norfolk last summer, and discussed the question of how they could have the constitutional convention receive a knockout blow in the gubernatorial election. The constitutional convention had been endorsed by the legislature with the provision that the work of the convention be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. 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By
F. P. DUNNE

Mr. Dooley On The City As A Summer Resort

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Russell

"Where's Dorsey, the plumber, these days?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Haven't ye heard?" said Mr. Dooley. "Dorsey's become a country squire. He's landed gritty like me folks in th' ol' datt. He lives out among th' bur-rds an' th' bugs in house that looks like a cuckoo clock. In an hour or two ye'll see him go by to catch the five five. He won't catch it because there ain'tanny five five. Th' lead that makes up th' time-table found las' week that if he didn't get away earlier he couldn't take his girl fr' a buggy ride an' he's changed th' five five to four forty-eight. Dorsey will wait fr' th' six siven an' he'll find that it don't stop at Paradise Manor where he lives on Saturday an' Wunday except Fridays in Lent. He'll get home at eleven o'clock an' his wife's f'got to leave the lantern in th' doopo, he'll crawl up to th' house on his hands an' knees. I see blin' las' night in at th' drug store buyin' lev' peppermint fr' his face. 'Tis a gran' life in th' country," says he, "far, he says, 'I'm th' madding crowd,' says he, 'Ye have no idee,' he says, "how good it makes a man feel," he says, "to escape th' dust an' grime in th' city," he says, "an' watch th' squirrels at play," he says. "While I walk in me own garden," he says, "an' see th' vegitable comin' up, I hope, an' hear me own cow lowin' at th' gate in th' fence," he says, "I forget," he says, "that they're such a thing as a jolt to be wiped or a sine to be repaired," he says. He had a box in vegitable an' a can in condensed milk under his arm. "Th' wife is goin' away nex' week," he

says. "Do ye come out an' spind a few days with me," he says. "Not while I have th' strength to stay here," says I. "Well," he says, "maybe," he says, "I'll r-run in an' see ye," he says. "Is there anything goin' on at th' theatre?" he says.

"I wanst split a night in th' country, Hinnsley. Twas when Hogan had his villa out near th' river. Twas called a villa to distinguish it from a house. It twas a little bigger 'twud be big enough fr' th' hens an' if twas a little smaller 'twud be small enough fr' a dog. It looked as if twas made with a scroll saw, but Hogan manfaynnered it himself out iv a design in th' paper. How to make a country home on wan thousand dollars. Puzzle: find th' money." Hogan kidnaped me wan afternoon an' took me out there in time to go to bed. He boosted me up a ladder into a bedroom adjinin' th' roof. I hope," says I. "I'm not discommodin' th' pigeons," he says. "There ain'tanny pigeons here," he says. "What's that?" says I. "That's a mosquito," says he. "I thought ye didn't have any here," says I. "Tis th' first wan I've seen," says he, whackin' himself on th' back in th' neck. "I got ye that time, assassin," he says, hurlin' th' remains to the ground. "They on'y come," he says, "after a heavy rain or a heavy dry spell," he says, "or when they're a little rain," he says, "followed be some dryness," he says. "Ye mustn't mind me," he says. "A mosquito on'y lives fr' a day," he says. "Tis a short life an' a merry wan," says I. "Do they die in indigistion?" I says. So he fell down through th' trap door an' left we alone.

"Well, I said me prayers an' got into bed an' lay there, thinkin' iv me past life an' wondern' if th' house was on fire. Twas warrum, Hinnsley. I'll not deny it. Th' roof was near enough to me that I could smell the shingles an'

th' sun had been rollin' on it all day long an' though it had gone away, it'd left a ray or two to keep th' place. But I'm a survivor iv th' grreat fire an' I often go down to th' rollin' mills an' besides, mind ye, I'm ly that turn in mind that when 'tis hot I say 'tis hot an' leave it go at that. So I whisper to meself, 'I'll drop off,' I says, 'into a peaceful slumber,' I says, 'like th' healthy ploughboy that I am,' says I. An' I counted as far as I knew how an' conducted a flock iv sheep in a steeple chase an' I'd just begun fr' to wonder how th' las' thing I thought iv came into me head, while a dog started to howl in th' yard. They was a frien' in this dog in th' next house that answered him an' they had a long chat. Some other dogs binned in to be compammable. I heard Hogan rollin' in bed an' thin I heard him goin' out to get a drink iv water. He thrapp'd over a chair before he lighted a match to look at th' clock. It seemed like an hour before he got back to bed. Be this time th' dogs was tired an' I was thinkin' I'd take a nap whin a bunch iv crickets under me windows began fr' to discourse. I've heard iv th' crickets on th' heath, Hinnsley, an' I used to think they were all th' money, but any time they get on me heath I buy me pound iv insect powder. I'd rather have a pianola on th' heath anny day, an' Gawd save me fr' that! An' so twas dogs an' mosquitoes an' crickets an' mosquitoes an' a screech owl an' mosquitoes an' a whip-poor-will an' mosquito an' cockie beginnin' to crow at two in th' mornin' an' mosquitoes, so that when th' sun bounced up an' punched me in th' eyes at four, I knew what th' thrush is, that th' country is th' noisiest place in th' world. Mind ye, there's a roar in th' city, but in th' country the noise beats on yere ear like carpet tacks bein' driven into th' drum. Between th'

chirp iv a cricket an' th' chirp iv th' hammer at th' mills, I'll take th' hammer. I can go to sleep in a boiler shop but I spint th' rest iv that night at Hogan's settin' in th' bath tub.

"I saw him in th' mornin' at breakfast. We had canned peaches an' condensed milk. We have ye'sr valise," says he. "Aren't ye goin' to stay out?" I say. "I'm not," says I. "Whin' th' first rattler goes by ye'll see me on th' platform feelin' th' peace an' quiet in the country, fr' th' turnin' an' heat," I says, "an' food iv a grreat city," I says. "Stay on th' farm," says I. "Commune, I says, "with nature," I says. "Enjoy," I says, "th' simple rustic life iv th' merry farmer boy that goes whistlin' to his wurruck before breakfast," says I. "But I must go back," I says, "to th' city, I says, "where there is nowthin' to eat but what ye want an' nowthid' to drink but what ye can buy," I says. "Where th' dust is, is laid th' sprinklin' cart, where th' ice-man comes reglar an' th' roof garden is in bloom an' ye're walkin' not by th' sun but by th' milkman," I says. "I want to be near a doctor when I'm sick an' eat eatable food when I'm hungry, an' where I can put me hand out early in th' mornin' unhook in a newspaper," says I. "Th' city," says I, "is in' sumer resort fr' a man that has ever lived in th' city," I says. And so I come in.

"Tis this way, Hinnsley, th' country was all right when we was young and hearty, before we became emboldened with luxuries, d'ye mind? Twas all right when we cud stand it. But we're so strong as we was. We're diff'rent men, Hinnsley. Ye may say, as Hogan does, that we're lad'n an' artifical life, but, be hivin', ye might as well tell me I ought to be paradin' up an' down a hillside in suit iv skins, shootin' th' antelope

an' th' moose, be gorry, an' livin' in a cave, as to make me believe I ought to get along without street cars an' electric lights an' illavators an' eddy, wether an' ice. We ought to live where all th' good things iv life comes fr'm," says Hogan. "No," says I. "Th' place to live in is where all th' good things in life goes to." Everything that's worth havin' goes to th' city; th' country takes what's left. Everythin' that's worth havin' goes to th' city an' is iced. Th' cream comes in an' th' skim-milk stays; the sunburnt vegitable is consumed be th' heavy farmer boy an' I go down to Callaghan's store an' ate th' sunny half iv a peach. Th' farmer boy sells what he has fr' money an' I get th' money back when he comes to town in th' winter to see th' exposition. They give us th' products in th' site an' we give thim cottage organs an' knock-out drops, an' they think th'ys're broke even. Don't lava anythin' con-vince ye th' country's th' place to live, but don't spread the news yet it's awfully I'm goin' to advertise Dooley-be-th-River. Within six seconds iv street cars an' railway thrashins' an' alsy reach iv th' theatres an' ambulances. Spinn' th' summer fair fr'm th' busy haunts iv th' fly an' th' bug be th' sun iv th' purlin' ice wagon. I'll do it, I tell ye, I'll organize excursions an' I'll have th' poor iv th' country in here settin' on th' cool steps an' passin' th' can-fr'm hand to hand; I'll take them to th' ball-game an' th' theatre; I'll have them sleep till breakfast time an' I'll send them back to their overcrowded homes to dream iv th' happy life in town. I will so.

"I'm glad to hear ye say that," said Mr. Hennessy. "I wanted to go out to th' country but I can't unless I strike."

"That's why I said it," replied Mr. Dooley.

New York Letter.

(Copyright, 1901. Cosmographic Co.) New York, July 12.—When the old Cugnon house, on West Fourteenth Street, was rented by Mr. John Taylor Johnson, some 20 years ago, for the then embryonic organization known as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which was then a collection of odds and ends, the heads of the most prominent persons in the city, who had been invited to the heated by yacht and private car to address just a word of welcome. The master of Wall street was at home, the students in the high school of finance had to be on deck. The great collection of ancient clay pottery, and included paying rent, for what they were worth, was a great attraction. Many irreverent persons inspected the ancient clay pottery and ridiculed paying rent, for what they were worth, as being of little value. It was a glorious and determined endeavor. It is said that Mr. Morgan's announcement, "It is said a good authority, will issue a bulletin of vast importance to the financial world.

Pierpont Morgan is back at his desk, working with his furious energy. His return after the Fourth was notable for the fact that other men—men like Russell Sage, August Belmont, Judge Elbridge T. Hill, E. H. Harriman, and twenty others—had been called away under any other condition, than to the heated by yacht and private car to address just a word of welcome. The master of Wall street was at home, the students in the high school of finance had to be on deck. The great collection of ancient clay pottery, and included paying rent, for what they were worth, was a great attraction. Many irreverent persons inspected the ancient clay pottery and ridiculed paying rent, for what they were worth, as being of little value. It was a glorious and determined endeavor. It is said that Mr. Morgan's announcement, "It is said a good authority, will issue a bulletin of vast importance to the financial world.

A very curious case of double drowning off Brooklyn occurred a day or two ago. Two young, well-grown persons were swimming during a heavy shower. They realized that the water had been struck by lightning. Two of the party were swimming in deep water. It was evident that they who stood in the shallows were struck by the shock and were unable to get ashore. They sank in the presence of their wives. The bodies were found, but life was extinct.

Henry Clausen, a rich brewer, appointed by Mayor George W. Wigg, has recently rented the privilege of using chairs in the public parks to a contractor. This enterprising citizen has placed his chair under shady trees and removed the free park benches. For the occupancy of his chairs the occupant is supposed to pay either three or four dollars. The chairs are up in arms and stoutly refuse to pay a single cent.

The commissioner of parks has issued an order to eject from the seats all persons refusing to pay rent. Citizens refuse to sit under the various authorities, are not under the vagrant police commission. Police Commissioner Murphy has issued to the police an order not to eject any person who has a seat and refuses to pay for it. This action of Police Commissioner Murphy continues difficult for the continuo and violent breach between the department and the police. The matter will be taken into the supreme courts. Citizens maintain it is a violation of their civic rights, a curtailment of privileges and beyond the power of Clausen. The action is to concern the safety of life and property on an immense scale. Under Moore's mismanagement this work is

not performed as it should be, and a change in the office is imperative.

Two books from the press of the Bowen-Merrill company, "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson, and "Like Another Helen," by George Norton, appear in the June Bookman's list of six best selling books. The name of "Alice" is like that of "Abou Ben Adhem" in Leigh Hunt's famous poem, again leads all the rest, this being the fifth month it has held the position of honor.

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In one of the many storied down-town buildings in the immediate vicinity of Wall street, the various companies of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust have their offices. Here the magnates sit together and amuse themselves with one eye, while with the other they watch the little tell-tale tickers that with the turn of the wheel tells what is going on in the Stock exchange. It is a great game of speculation these hardy westerners are playing, and for pure out and out gambling it is the worst ever known. The little tickers tell Jerome wages won on the exchanges of faro, they are easy to deal with when compared with the Steel pluggers.

Sick-Room Etiquette. When calling on a convalescent wear some simple gown, not black, and a hat without plumes. Avoid jewelry or purse, or ornament of any kind that jingles. Leave your fur and umbrella in some other room, and, if the day is cold, be careful to remain outside the sick room until the temperature of the house has modified the chill of the open air still clinging to one's dress after first coming indoors. This touch of cold is very trying, especially to a neuritic patient, who is painfully sensitive to any slight change of atmosphere.

Never sit on the bed, but choose a straight chair and place it at a convenient angle for the patient to see without strain. Choose pleasant, friendly subjects for talk. Sometimes the sick one will suggest what she wants to hear about after her long separation from the world. It is always safe to wait for such a lead, then, if conversation is permitted.

If the patient is still of such a character as to find this, it will be wise to restrict topics to impersonal subjects.

Do not speak of a wonderful appearance of health after such an attack, because in the first stages one does not like to come out of such an ordeal looking robust or even fairly well. It is better to make expressions of congratulation to a few chosen hints as to the recovery. What happens, never complain, a patient. Remember she is unreasonable, the real woman is not present, and a visitor can afford to hide her time for a final settlement until they both stand on equal grounds.

The last and most important reserve is never to ask about the appetite and things to eat until the nurse

Washington Letter.

(By W. T. Manning)

Washington, July 5.—When congress meets in December next the overwhelming Republican majority in the house of representatives will be called upon to solve one of the very greatest problems that has been presented in all the years of the party's splendid history. That problem is the tariff. The rates are now being drawn, and the situation will be more acute than ever. It will not be a revolution when the next presidential election comes around, but a revolution that will not help the fact. The senatorial election in that state of the nation will be a revolution, and it will be a revolution for the sake of the people. The tariff schedules of the last act are relatively speaking, a new man in bonds, and his political services are not of so conspicuous a character as to make him an ideal candidate by any means. When Mr. Dawes gets to his adopted state he will find another Richmond in the senatorial field in the person of Senator Martin B. Madden of Clinton, Martin B. Madden of Clinton, a man in England, of Irish parents, who has spent more money and earned less than his master living, while now, in the beginning of his old age, he becomes the king personally. It is a curious fact that from his earliest manhood to the present time the men and women whom he has admitted to his friendship, or whatever may be called have met with disaster or some kind of misfortune. In his adopted state he will find another Richmond in the senatorial field in the person of Senator Martin B. Madden of Clinton, Martin B. Madden of Clinton, a man in England, of Irish parents, who has spent more money and earned less than his master living, while now, in the beginning of his old age, he becomes the king personally. It is a curious fact that from his earliest manhood to the present time the men and women whom he has admitted to his friendship, or whatever may be called have met with disaster or some kind of misfortune. 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NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT.

The Woman's association met at the residence of Mrs. Killin Friday afternoon, and the meeting was opened with the singing of "Rock-a-Bye Baby." Nine ladies were present. Mrs. Thomas was received as a member. After the usual program and business, the hostess served delicious sherbert and cake to those who came out on this hot afternoon.

Mrs. Boyle spent several days of last week visiting Mrs. Matilda German, Mr. and Mrs. Aschenbrenner, of near Palmer Lake, who has a son who will be two weeks old on July 18.

Miss German, a guest of Mrs. Boyle at "Oakhurst," Glen Park, has gone to Denver for a few days but will return to the home town and at once fall in love with it and its environments. There is not a better or pleasanter place to spend a few weeks, months, or years, anywhere in the mountains, either in summer or winter.

Mr. McPherson made a business trip to Elbert last week and made the home drive of 90 miles in one day.

FALCON

Misses Lillie and Margurite Dyer returned from Denver, Friday. They have spent the last month visiting friends in Denver and Boulder and returning to Falcon.

The K. P.'s had a public installation of officers on Thursday evening. D. T. Cuthbert, as installing officer, installed the following: C. C. Harry Dyer; V. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. M. Henn, O. G. Boni, Robinson. Afterward a lunch consisting of strawberries, ice cream, cake and lemonade was served and very pleasant evening spent.

D. T. Cuthbert went to Roswell on Thursday morning and was checked in again on Friday. He expects to be there from 30 to 60 days. His little office has charge of the office at Falcon during his absence.

Miss Nellie Dotson came up from Roswell Thursday to be present as the K. P. entertainment. She was the guest of Mrs. Sorrenson.

Mr. J. G. Butler turned up from the Cuthbert ranch Saturday. He reports it very dry down there.

Mr. J. G. Butler came home from Liberal where he has charge of the R. I. steam shovel, to spend the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. George, were in the Springs on Monday.

Fred Palmer of Roswell came up Monday afternoon and spent the night at the home of D. T. Cuthbert.

Will Griswold, wife and baby, Glen, has been visiting Mrs. Griswold's mother and sister, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Bell, at their home at Goldfield on Wednesday.

Mrs. Patterson was a visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. Snideman, traveling auditor for the Rock Island, was a visitor at its office on Wednesday afternoon.

The Rock Island & St. S. have taken up the transcontinental tracks, but still have track connection, as they have left the "Y."

Mr. Charles Holzington is here again as pumper for the C. & S.

Mr. Connor, section foreman at Manitou Junction, for the C. & S., has been transferred to Grand Junction and Mr. Stewart has charge of both sections at present.

PEYTON

Mrs. E. Penny is entertaining her brother, Mr. Charles Bulow of Denver.

Mrs. Dana Brown of Colorado Springs is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Chase are entertaining Miss Annie Dalzell of Vincennes, Ind.

Mrs. C. E. Feabody of Eastonville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bradshaw this week.

Mrs. M. Cromwell of Canon City, has been visiting friends and neighbors, but left Tuesday afternoon to visit with her father at Atwood, Kan.

Mr. A. P. Brown, one of the first settlers of this community, but for the last two years a resident of California, is visiting his son, Frank G. Brown.

Charles G. McGhee left Thursday for a visit of two months at his old home at Frederickburg, Va.

Mr. James J. Cubank, manager of the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co., arrived home Sunday morning from a visit of one month at his old home in Virginia.

Miss Mabel Corne of Denver is spending the day visiting the Misses Sheland.

A crowd of the young people in the Glenwood Springs, the same party is to have a barbecue ride to Monument this evening.

Mrs. V. C. Wright of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. M. A. Robertson, Miss Daisy Henry and Miss Edith Nicholson, Miss Blanche McConnel, Miss H. M. Wills, Miss Jean A. Morris, Miss Mary Stoop, Miss Fannie Manley, all of Denver; and Miss Hattie L. Hale, of Cleves, Ohio; Miss Mabel Edwards, of Carbondale, Pa., and Miss Lizzie Colquhoun of Clashen, are the latest arrivals at the Y. W. C. A. home.

Dr. King gives his second "Emergency Lecture" on the "Poetic Books of the Bible" this afternoon.

GLEN PARK

Special to the Gazette.

At Glen Park, July 16.—The Dawkins will be here Saturday by Emil Ciferno, will give a concert at the auditorium this evening.

Miss Mabel Corne of Denver is spending the day visiting the Misses Sheland.

A crowd of the young people in the Glenwood Springs, the same party is to have a barbecue ride to Monument this evening.

Mrs. V. C. Wright of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. M. A. Robertson, Miss Daisy Henry and Miss Edith Nicholson, Miss Blanche McConnel, Miss H. M. Wills, Miss Jean A. Morris, Miss Mary Stoop, Miss Fannie Manley, all of Denver; and Miss Hattie L. Hale, of Cleves, Ohio; Miss Mabel Edwards, of Carbondale, Pa., and Miss Lizzie Colquhoun of Clashen, are the latest arrivals at the Y. W. C. A. home.

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WOODLAND PARK

C. Hirson and wife were in town from their camp on Bald Mountain last Saturday. Mr. Hirson has been suffering from a severe bout of tonsilitis and is recuperating slowly. He reports the cold progressing satisfactorily on the Gold Standard at a depth of 115 feet.

Dr. Wright and daughter, Louise, of Leon, Ia., are visiting at Marshall's camp near Lander City. The doctor is a prominent medical practitioner and a man of great personal ability and marked ability, having carried off the Gold medal at the Iowa state oratorical contest on several different occasions.

Mrs. C. J. Cox of Burlington, Ia., who spent several months at the Laramie camp last summer, returned to the same camp this summer, and is staying in the hills, where she has a host of friends who will gladly welcome her again.

O. A. Young of Springfield, superintendent of the Electric Milling and Mining company, of Chicago, Ill., was in town from his camp on Bald Mountain last Saturday. Mr. Hirson has been suffering from a severe bout of tonsilitis and is recuperating slowly. He reports the cold progressing satisfactorily on the Gold Standard at a depth of 115 feet.

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Forrest Supervisor Carter spent several days in the southern part of the Elk Park Forest Reserve, and took a long woodland trip, where in conjunction with Ranger Templeton, he took a look at the forest reserves in this vicinity. This locality has been very fortunate so far, in the way of forest fires, and it is to be hoped that it may continue so.

Major Reifer, who is working soon

in the timber between the Butchers, from Colorado Springs, and the Pueblo, on Sunday afternoon was a bowling success, thus, is for, the home team, the score standing 9 to 18. A large crowd was in attendance and the roasters got in their work in good shape.

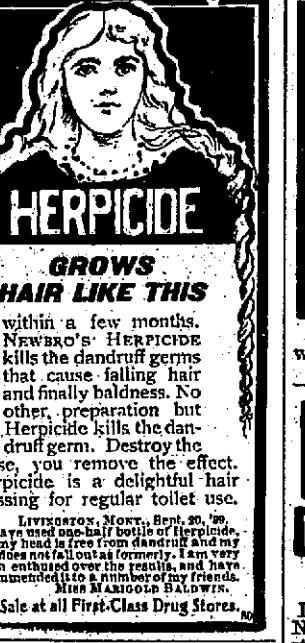
BIJOU BASIN

Mr. Henry Jameson has returned from the races.

M. A. J. Dowling was a caller in Elbert on last Friday evening.

Miss Addie Middlebrook and brother, who is visiting her from Kansas, visited in the Basin recently.

The Elbert county commissioners



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Missing Issue(s)

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